FOR SALE at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household, Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and it officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court Court of Requests; Police Establishment and it officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants, Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Governments; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 1st Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

ARMY AGENCY.

MAJOR CARMICHAEL SMYTH, late of the Bengal Engineers, begs to offer his services to the Indian Public, and to the Army in particular, as an Agent for the supply of Books, Maps, Scientific Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c. &c. &c. He will be able to send out *good* articles to his Correspondents, about 50 per cent cheaper than the usual retail prices at the out-stations and Upper Provinces in India; and from the frequent and speedy communication by Steam between India and France and England, no inconvenient delay will arise in the transmission and reception of goods. The only charge made beyond the actual expences, will be 10 per cent. for all orders amounting to less than £100 and 5 per cent for all exceeding that sum. Under these circumstances, Gentlemen favoring Major SMYTH with Commissions, are requested to transmit Bills at *three months sight* for the full extent of their orders.

Major SMYTH means to send out a small sample of his Wines to Calcutta and Bombay at an early period, as a specimen of what may be expected in future, and they will be packed in such convenient quantities, as to render their transit easy to any part of India or Affghanistan.

Regimental Messes, and Book Clubs, would derive much advantage by procuring supplies of Wine, Books, &c. through Major SMYTH's Agency: all new publications are reprinted in Paris at about one-fourth of the English price.

Addresses to the care of Sir John W. Lubbock and Co., Mansion House Street, London; or to Messrs. Delessert and Co., Rue Montmartre à Paris.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful set of Delhi Paintings for a Necklace, and a variety of Delhi Scarfs, &c. &c.

Also an Elegant set of Jewellery composed of Gold, Rubies and Emeralds, Neck chains, Geneva and MaCabe's Ladies' and Gentleman's watches.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A most elegant Turkish Carpet of very rich colours and embroidered in Gold, presented by *Mahomed Ali* to H. M. Queen VICTORIA.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

A NEW Military Saddle and Bridle complete made to order by "Wilkinson and Kidd" Hunting size and just received—Price Rs. 130.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just landed the following Carriages of the best London finish viz.

A Stylish Britzka by "Kinder," with best Patent Lamps and a set of brass mounted Harness.
A neat London built Buggy by "Phillips"
A Bengal and Bombay built Palanquin.
N. B. A variety of Vehicles always on hand.

NOTICE.

THE Passengers proceeding by the *Berenice* to Suez, will find on the 1st February, a certain number of Government Bunder Boats at the Apollo. Bunder under the charge of the Police, and persons wishing to proceed on board the *Berenice* in these Boats will kindly conform to the instructions of the Police.

The Boats will start from the Bunder at
11 o'clock.
12 o'clock.
1 o'clock.
2 o'clock.
3 o'clock. and
4 o'clock.

And return from the *Berenice* on their last trip at 5 o'clock, when, persons wishing to avail themselves of these Boats, must be prepared to quit the Steamer.

Police Office, 31st Jan. 1842.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON ACCOUNT OF THE MORTGAGEE AND SECURITY.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 2nd Feb. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the Mortgagee and Security, on the Premises at 3 o'clock, one upper roomed House situate in the Bazar within the Fort of Bombay, and numberd 11 in the Assessor's books, and formerly occupied by Bomanjee Byramjee Hoostard, a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, and now a prisoner in Bombay Jail for debt.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent advance to be paid down immediately, the premises are disposed of, and the remainder within 7 days after the date of sale, for the due performance of which, security will be required.

Dated Bombay, 29th January 1842.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ONE nearly new London built Britchka, well fitted up with German Blinds, patent Lamps, &c. mounted on best Colling's Patent Axles, remarkably commodious and light—Price Rs. 1400.

1 Pair of Serviceable Carriage Horse, Rs. 450.

BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. LI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1842. No. 8605

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1842.

No. 64. Captain R. Woodward of the 2nd Regt. Bengal N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for 3 years for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1842.

No. 65 With reference to General Order No. 287, dated 8th June 1837, the pension of Bheasties or Puckaulies enlisted after the 30th April 1837, is fixed at half Pay, or Rupees 3-8-0. Three and eight annas per mensem.

No. 67. Major General B. Kennett is allowed leave of absence for four months to preceed to Ceylon on private affairs.

No. 68. Lieut. P. W Clarke of the 2nd Gr Regt. N.I. is allowed a Furlough to Europe for 3 years for the benefit of his health.

No. 69. Captain Hunter, Paymaster Southern Division of the Army resumed charge of his appointment from Captain Parsons on the 20th instant.

No. 70. The unexpired portion of the leave to Sea granted to Captain T. Donnelly, assistant adjutant general under date the 26th July 1841, is cancelled from the 15th instant, the date of that officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 71. An order by the Major General Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, permitting Lieut. Milne to proceed to the Presidency and appointing Lieut. Grant of the Irregular Horse to take charge of the Commissariat Department at Ahmedabad on Lieutenant Milnes responsibility, is confirmed.

No. 72. An order by Brigadier Farquharson, Commanding in Lower Scinde dated 9th ultimo, appointing Bt. Captain Adamson Commisariat Agent, and Corporal Funham of H. M.. 40th Regiment, Acting Sub-Conductor to a detail of the Recruits of that Corps proceeding to join the Head Quarters at Candahar, is confirmed.

No. 73. Lieut. J. Bedford of the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

29th January 1842.

1. The following arrangements and promotion in the subordinate branch of the Medical Department are ordered to have effect.

Assistant Apothecary C. Warner to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency Division.

1st Grade apprentice Hanmunt Rao, in the Hospital of the Native Veteran Battalion, to be a 2nd Hospital assistant from the 26th instant, and is attached to the 8th Reg. N. I. vice Thomson transferred to the Civil Department.

1st Grade Apprentice Mahomed lately transferred from the Civil branch, to join the 3rd Reg t N. I.

2. Serjeant and Master Painter William Reynolds attached to the Grand Arsenal, is remanded to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery and will join in the rank of Gunner.

2. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Mhow, and of which Subedar Major Sheik Moideen of the 7th Regt. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

4. Havildar Dewnac Hurnac of the Marine Battalion is to be readmitted on the strength of that corps, from the date he was made a casualty until the date of his decease, the 13th August 1841.

5. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

2nd Lieut. Engr. Lt Infy.—Lieut. J. A. Evans from 29th Jan to 18th Feb. to remain in Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee.

31st January 1842.

I. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brigadier England K, H. dated Dadur the 30th December 1841, directing Assist. Surgeon Deas of the 6th Regt. N. I. to afford medical aid to the Troop and Head Quarters of the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, until further orders.

An order by Brigadier Farquharson dated Kurrachee 15th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie to receive medical charge of the sick and Left Wing of the 15th Regt. N. I. from the above date, until further orders.

2. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

3rd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. S. Young from 24th Jan. to 28th Feb. to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army

CALENDAR, FEB. 28 DAYS, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	1		2 57	3 1	
W.	2	Purification of B.V. Mary	3 35	3 59	(23 18 A.
Th.	3	Blat	4 23	4 48	
F.	4				
Sa.	5	Agatha.— Tippoo's line [carried Lord Cornwallis, 1792.	4 23	4 48	
Sun	6	Quinquagesima or Shrove [Sunday.	5 21	6 1	
M.	7		6 45	7 33	

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Jan. 28th. Surgeon J. A. Ore, H. M. 22d Regt. from Poonah.
Do. 27th. Major Raynsford, Nizams Service, from Hingoolee
Do. 28th. Assistant Surgeon S. M. Pelly, 2d Eur Lt I. from Vingorla.
Do. 29th. Lieut. S. Turnbull, Artillery, from Ahmedabad.
Do. 30th. Lieut. D. O. T. Comptom, 2d in command G. I. Horse, from Poonah.
Do. 31st. Lieut. Forbes, 3d Regt. N. I. from Ahmednuggur

Departures.

Jan. 29th. Lieut. Morrison, 2d Gr Regt. to Nassick and Dholia.
Do. 30th, Surgeon J, A. Ore, H. M 22d Regt. to Poonah.
Do. 31st. Capt. C. Lucas, C. O. N. D. A. Ahmedabad.
Feb. 1st. Surgeon B. White, 19th Regt. to Gurebunder.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1842.

No. 63. The following Extracts Paras 1 to 4 of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 61, dated 1st December last, is published for general information.

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty viz.

Captain John Holmes.
Lieutenant Thomas Minster.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers viz.

Lieutenant Michael Wyllie } for six months.
" Edward Bowen }

3. Lieutenant W. F. Hay has been permitted to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 25th October 1841.

4. Referring to the communication made to you in our Military Letter of the 29th January 1840, No. 9 Paras. 12 and 13. To the effect that Bt. Captain Mills would be afforded the opportunity of returning to India to take his trial provided his health would allow of his doing so.—We have now to apprize you that we have permitted Captain Mills to return to his duty for this purpose. He has taken his passage on the Ship "Indus" which is to sail shortly.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Jan. 30th. Barque Friends, Simons, Master from Singapoor 23d December, 1841. Galle 11th January, 1842.
Passengers. F. Andreys, Mr. J. Ninas Mrs. H. Simons.
Do. do. Ship Charlotte, C.S. Leebac hwager, Master, from China, 4th November, Manilla 30th November, 1841.
Passengers. Madame Barrot, and child, Monsieur Barrot, French Consul Genl. Mr. J. de Souza, 2 male and 2 Female Servants.
Do. 29th. The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A. Newman, Acting Master, from Kurrachee, 26th Jan. 1842.
Passengers. Capt. Fallon, H. M. 41st Regt. Mr. Harvey, Band Master, 2 Women of H. M. 41st Regt.
Jan. 30th. The Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, Geo. Stewart, Esq captain from Columbo, 24th January, Cochin, 26th January, 1842. Spoke Ship Good Success off Cape Comerin. Spoke Ship David Clarke off Mount, Dilhy, 27th.
Passengers. Capt. Gifford, R. N. F. Bourchier, Esq. B. C S.

Departures.

Jan. 28th. Ship England John Thompson, Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers. Mr. Ore, Mrs. Oronton and child Lieut. Mannery.
Do. 28th. Barque Thistle, John Elder, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. do. Ship Brilliant, Robert Barr, Master, to Falmouth.
Do. 29th. Barque Kilblain, John Shaw, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. do. Barque Clarendon, J. Grant, Master, to Liverpool.
Jan. 31st. Ship Julia, T. W. Tingate, Master, to China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Berenice	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Feb
Cumbrian	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	2nd Feb
Mertoun	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	despatch
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	10th Feb
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	5th Feb
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co.	Calcutta	1st Feb
Caroline	Aga M. Rahim	Calcutta	18th Jan
Actress	Higginson & Cardwell.	Calcutta	25th Jan
St. Vincent	Campbell Miller & co.	Calcutta	5th Feb
Wild Irish Girl	B. & A Hormarjee	China	10th Feb
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co	China	1st Feb
Royal Saxon	B & A. Hormarjee	China	5th Feb
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co.	China	
Christina	Frith & co	China	12th Feb
William Perrie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Devonport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Colonist	Skinner & co	Singapore, Singapore	
Julia	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Drongan	Gillanders Ewart & co		
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co		
Mor	Remington & co		
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co		
Christiana	W. Elsam & co		
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mhetjee		
Herald	McVicar Burn & co.		
Margaret			
Lady Lilford	Foster & co		
Colchester	Remington & co		
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co		
Wave	Remingtou & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co		
Adam Lodge			
Agnada	Foster & co		
Intrinsic			
Friends	Dhoodi Cassoon		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S, & co		
H. C. Steamers	Atalanta, Berenice, Zenobia, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" "	Tender Cardiva		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " Schooner	Emily		
" " "	Maldiva		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " R. Ship	Hastings		
Thana Light Vessel at the Rock Station			

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Jan. 14th.—English Barque Lawrence, Wm. Foster, from the Mauritius 28th Nov; English Barque Isabella Thompson, T. L. B. Kilton, from Newcastle 30th July; English Ship Argeur J. Leitch, Jun., from Greenock 22d Sept., and the English Barque Amazon, W. Holmes from Liverpool August.

15th.—Ship Feize Rubahny, T. Stewart, from Bombay 23d Nov., and Alleppee 13th Dec. and the Arab brig Free Brevil, Junia, from Rangoon 15th Dec.

16th.—English Ship Allalevie, A. R. Clarke, from China 7th and Singapore 23d December; English brig Elizabeth, J. Manook, from Rangoon 4th January, and the English Barque Andromeda, R. Collish, from Launceston Van Dieman's Land 5th Oct.

Jan. 17th—English Brig Nine, H. Denny, from the Mauritius 25th Nov. and English Barque Parsee, W. Civas, from Liverpool, 30th Aug.

☞ The Lord Elphinstone, Sir A. Campbell, Falcon and Windsor arrived off Calcutta on the 15th, and William Grey, Gabriel, Gentoo, Weroff and Prince Waterloo, on the 16th instant.

Jan. 18th.—English Barque Hope, Barrett, from Rangoon 16th Jan; English Barque Coaxer, T. Redley, from Liverpool 7th June, and Mauritius 7th Dec; English Barque Washington, W. Walker, from Newcastle 15th Aug.

Jan 19th.—English Barque Varuna, R. Moulid from Newcastle 20th July.

20th.—English Schooner Venus. T. B. Toole, from Moulmein 2d January, and English Barque Isis, J. S. Graham, from Liverpool 6th Sept.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Prince Regent, from Bombay.—The Hon'ble Sir. E. Perry, judge, and mr Edwards and child.
Per Amazon, from Singapore.—Dr. Ludor and lady.
Per Andromeda Mr Chapman, clerk.
Per Elizabeth—Mr. and mrs Avetoom and six children; messrs J. Sarkies, S. Joseph, L. Cajimal, and M. David, merchants.

REMARKS.

By the Elizabeth.—Every thing quiet at Rangoon, His Burman Majesty making preparation for departure to Amerapoora
Several Vessels loading at Rangoon—the Larkins for Bombay, the Thetis, Elizabeth Ainslie and the William Abram for Calcutta, and some Choolias for Madras.
The Salsyman Shaw left on the 30th December, and the barque Hope, captain Barrett left in company.

19th.—Cowasjee Family, W. B Durham, for Singapore and China, and Fattie Rahoman, Nacoda, for Muscat, in 3 or 4 days; Argyle, J. Gatenby, for Rangoon, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

14th.—Factole, Sinaine, for Havre; Hero, Fowler, for China, and Poppy, Cole, for ditto.

18th.—Concurrent, Maisnevey, for Bourbon.

19th.—Petite Nancy, W. Dutorge, for Bordeaux; Hooghly, A Roubin, for Have de Grace; Ann and Jane, Thos Smith, for Liverpool.

20th. Alexander Roberts, for New York; Cypress, Farmer, for London, and Fyze Robanny, Nacoda, for China and Muscat.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Southampton.—Mr. and mrs Dickens and child; mr and mrs Dougal and two children; mr and mrs Chas Steuart and one child; mrs colonel Chalmers; major and mrs Campbel and two Children, mrs Colin Campbell; mrs Boyes; mrs W. Stewart and two children; mrs Bavelock and three children; mrs Pomerry; Lieut George Rankin, 69th regt N. I.—Children, Misses J. Chambers, A. Costley, A. Connolly, M. A Gibbs, Chas Gibbs, Helen Gibbs, Louisa Sleeman, Henriets, Sleeman, and Amelia Sleeman; Masters Richards, Mackenzie Marshman, Connolly, Erskine, and J. Conolly; 5 European Female and 9 ditto Male servants.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

16th.—Esperance, W. Maberly, for London and Concurrent Maingnevry, for Bourbon, in a day or two; Montrose, J. Peter, for London, in 2 or 3 days; Agincourt, W. H. Walker, for London, 5 or 6 days.

18th.—Frankland, Christie, for Liverpool, in 3 or 4 days and Ariel, Burt, for China, in a day or two.

20th.—Inglewood, John Kerr, for Liverpool, in 5 or 6 days

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 17, Ship Leguan, Wm. Brown, from Glasgow 17th September 1841.
Passengers.—Lieut. Hardie, H. M. 63rd Regiment, D. Austin Esq. Surgeon, Messrs. James Ingleton and Thomas H. Wilson.
DEPARTURE.—January 18, Barque Majestic, Captain J. J. Marjoram, to Maulmain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Colaba on the morning of the 29th Jan. Mrs. Tonks of a Daughter.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Kurnaul, on the 9th Jan. the Lady of H. Lindsay Esq, 3rd Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Meerut, on the 10th January, at St. John's Church, by the Revd James Young Becher, A. C. George Blunt, Esq. Civil Service, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Joseph Boudwine Esq. Professor of Fortification, H. E. I. C. Military College Addiscombe.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS

At Golgram, Midnapore, on the 11th Jan. the lady of W Ford, esq, of a daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 18th Jan, mrs. John Ridley, junior of a daughter.
At Howrah, on the 13th January, the lady of the revd. James Bowyer, of a son.
At Benares, on the 10th January, the wife of the revd James Kennedy, of a son.
At Calcutta, on the night of Monday, the 17th Jan. mrs. E. Wilson, the wife of mr. D. Wilson, 2d engineer on board the H. C. Steamer Madagascar, of a son.
At Russel Street, Chowringhee, on the 18th Jan, the lady of James Forlong, esq, of a daughter.
At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 13th Jan. the lady of major Lueius, Smith, 6th regiment light cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Darjeeling, on the 10th Jan., by special license, George Fergusson Cockburn, esq., C. S. son of the hon. lord Cockburn Edinburgh, to Sarah Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late colonel Bishop, Bengal army.
At Chinsura, on the 17th January, by special licence, by the revd. F. Fisher. J. O. Landale, esq, of Singhessar, Bhaugulpoor to maria Caroline, 2d daughter of the late Lewis Betts, esq
At Calcutta, on the 13th Jan. at the Cathedral, by the revd, J. Fisher capt. W. H. Durham, of the Cowasjee Family, to miss Jane Cunningham.
On Thursday the 6th January 1842, at the Catholic chapel of Purneah, by the revd. F. Florian, A. M. Patrick Henry Thompson, of Kildare, in Ireland, to Caroline, the only daughter of John Peters, of Chandernagore.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 15th Jan, mrs. C. D'Bruyn aged 56 years, 3 months and 22 days.
At Calcutta, on the morning of 15 January, Patrick Charles Dudrence, esq. aged 40 years, 9 months and 11 days, an old Indigo Planter of the late Ramnaghur and Parkabarry Concern leaving a wife and 8 children.
At Calcutta, on the 18th Jan. mr. John Adolphus William, late engineer in the H. C. Steam department, aged 26 years, 10 months and 2 days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA RANSOM MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The intelligence that the British Government have determined on considering the money extorted from the Chinese, at the time of the attack on Canton, as "droits of the crown," and consequently as inapplicable to the satisfaction of the Opium claims has been unwelcome, we have no doubt, to many, but to none we should think can it bring more trouble and vexation of spirit, than to Captain Charles Elliott, late Plenipotentiary in China, and now Her Majesty's British Consul at the Texas. When the ex-Plenipotentiary accepted six millions of dollars as the Ransom of the Provincial City, and thus afforded to the Naval, and Military forces there assembled, a peculiarly tantalizing exemplification of the old and trite proverb "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip." His Excellency acted, in all probability on the belief that the primary, if not the principal, object of the war between young Victoria, and old Toau Kwang was to obtain compensation for the surrendered Opium, and that the first cash which could be squeezed out of the son of Heaven would be devoted to the payment of the sufferers of the Great Opium bonfire. In discharging the claims of Messrs. Dent and Co therefore he only did that anticipatively, in regard to one party, which it was his conviction the Government would eventually do to all. But this conviction, if it remained undisturbed up to the date of his assumption of the consulate at the Texas (with which Lord Melbourne rewarded him on the glorious termination of his luminous China career) must be altogether destroyed by the Opinion which the Conservative Government have seen fit to form, and the decision they have come to as regards the character, and appropriation of the Canton Ransom Money. In fact, he must feel very uncomfortable. By dishonoring the drafts on the Treasury for compensation for the destroyed Opium, the Government evidently discarded the idea of paying such compensation, and left the Plenipotentiary to *settle with his creditors* in the best way he could.—We all know the way in which he *has* settled with them—with *some* of them at least. It is by paying them with money belonging to another party. Indeed he has been guilty of misappropriating the property of his employers, an offence in civil law, of no trifling magnitude and which, viewed politically, is certainly punishable. Whether or no he will be removed from his present appointment, or made to suffer in any other way for his diplomatic sins, it is for time to disclose that he will be formally impeached, we do not think likely; for there must have been some extenuating circumstances in his case to induce Lord Melbourne to send him out to Texas, and these circumstances will no doubt weigh with Sir R. Peel sufficiently, at any rate, to justify a refrainment from extreme measures, if not to allow of a retention of the Texian appointment.

You will kindly give publicity to these few remarks and oblige.

Your's obediently,
GLASGOW.

North West Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JAN. 19.

MURDER OF SIR W. MACNAGHTEN.—This morning's Dak has brought us letters from Jellalabad to the 4th instant confirming, as far as can be done in the want of an official despatch, the murders of Sir Wm. Macnaghten and Captain Trevor; we give an extract from the letter which affords many further details of the disastrous event. The postscript alludes to our troops having again taken Cabul, this our correspondent says is possible; it may be so, for we can all easily imagine the state of desperation our unfortunate troops must be reduced to, whilst the earnest desire of vengeance with which they must be inspired would prompt them to make the only effort now remaining to escape from the clutches of such wretches without faith or mercy.

Jellalabad, January 4, 1842.

"Pottinger has taken charge of the Political Officer Captain John Connolly and Lawrence and Captain McKenzie, Madras service, were seized and carried off at the time of the murder. We have no details of events at Cabul except from Affghans, which of course are as favourable as possible to the Murderer the best authenticated is as follows:

The Envoy had agreed to take all our Troops out of the country, and peace had been made on these terms, supplies had poured rapidly into Cantonments day and night and carriage cattle had been procured for the march—day after day however passed, and no move was made, the chiefs became impatient and accused Mohomed Ackber of having betrayed them Mahomed A. requested the Envoy to give him a meeting and discuss the matter. They met at a bridge. The Envoy was attended by four Officers and 8 of his body guard who were halted short of the bridge. The Affghan was accompanied by apparently only a few of his followers. Mahomed Ackbar began by saying that the Envoy had treated him ill, having agreed to quit the country on conditions which the opposite party had fulfilled. "He said we have given you food and camels, now when will you go?" the Envoy pleaded weather &c. &c. and tried to talk Mahomed Ackber over, promising him all sorts of advantages if he would not press the departure of the troops—High words followed and the Envoy rose to depart when Mahomed Ackber seized his arm and shot him dead—Trevor was instantly cut down and the other Officers were seized.

As soon as the massacre commenced 16 horsemen, concealed behind a tent, rushed to the spot and drove of the eight Troopers who ran for their lives. Conolly's life is considered secure as he has many friends amongst the Affghans—The force at Cabul may be thus estimated.

5th Cavalry	250	1100 Cavalry.
Anderson's Horse	650	
2 Ressalas Local	200	
H. M's. 44th Foot	700	4,350 Infantry and Cavalry.
5th N. I.	900	
37th N. I.	700	
54th N. I.	900	
Shah's Regiment	750	
Artillery	100	
Sappers	300	Total..5450.

Mahomed Ukbur has sent Circulars through all the Valleys calling on all good Mussulmans to rise and exterminate the Invaders, he details the Officers already killed, names the Envoy and Burnes, and begs the people to take care and not let McGregor escape, he threatens Uzeez Khan with destruction if he continues inactive.

P. S. We have a very vague report which no one credits, that our troops have stormed and taken Cabul, the thing is possible enough!"

The last detachment of the Brigade now traversing the Punjaub, had all got safely across the Ravee on

the 11th instant, with scarcely any loss in the way of Camels, &c. General Pollock had reached the Camp and assumed command.

DELHI.—The weather is, at last, such as might be expected at this season of the year, and there is now some prospect of making ice, which hitherto, has not been done.

Early on Monday morning a fire was observed in the camp of the 7th Cavalry, which was found to proceed from the tent of Lieutenant and Adjutant Turnbull. Altho' the fire was confined to that officer's tent every thing it contained belonging to himself and Lady was consumed.

The remains of the late Colonel Skinner were brought to the residence of his family this morning escorted by a detachment of 200 of his own corps under command of his son Lieut. and Adjutant James Skinner. The interment will take place in the chancel of the Church he built, at four o'clock this evening; the Military ceremonies will be performed by the 10th N. I. under command of Colonel Oliver and all the Civil and Military functionaries will assist at the funeral.

MEERUT.—H. M. 31st Foot were to leave Agra on the 15th instant, and to be at Allygurr on the 20th, at Boolundshuhur on the 23d, and may be expected here on the 28th or 29th according to the halts which the regiment may make.

H. M. 16th Lancers have been warned for service. The General has not moved yet, but talks of going on Thursday or Friday.

KURNAUL, 14th *Jan*.—A Guard, consisting of 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, and 100 rank and file from the Buffs, was yesterday afternoon ordered to proceed towards Saharunpore to take charge of Dost Mahomed. The party accordingly marched out this morning under the command of Captain Cameron. The 3rd Dragoons and 9th Light Cavalry are under orders to march. Sir Joseph Thackwell joins dawk.

The Company of Foot Artillery from Nusseerabad arrived on Sunday the 16th instant.

The Horse Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry were reviewed on the morning of the 17th and are to be again inspected on Thursday morning; on which occasion the Light Field Battery will join. Lieut. Col. Graham to command the whole of the Artillery, Lieut. Col. Pattle the Cavalry, Colonel Dennis the Infantry, the latter forming a Division of two Brigades, under Lieut. Colonels Orchard and Eckford respectively. The line will, as before, be commanded by Major General Boyd.

AGRA UKHBAR, JAN. 20.

SIR W. MACNAGHTEN.—The announcement in our last of the murder of Sir William Macnaghten is confirmed by so many communications, all more or less tallying with each other, that we fear it is too true, and that Sir William must be numbered amongst the other victims of Affghan treachery and ferocity. There is some discrepancy in the accounts received, of the particulars of this foul murder, but they all agree as to a Conference having been arranged, to adjust the final terms of a treaty nearly matured, as also to the names of the Officers who accompanied Sir William, but at this point they are somewhat opposed to each other. The *Delhi Gazette* account states, that Ukhtar or Ukhtar Khan commenced the conference by taunting and reviling Sir William, and demanding why he did not surrender his arms, and withdraw from Cabool as had been agreed upon. Our accounts state, that the point at issue was the hostages, which by the treaty, were to be made over to Sir William Macnaghten, by the Affghan Chiefs, and to Ukhtar Khan's question, why the Envoy did not depart, the reply was "I am ready to move out to-morrow, if the hostages be made over to us." This led to abuse from the Affghans, to all of which Sir William maintained a quiet silence, and when pressed for an answer, repeated that on the hostages being made over, he would march. This firmness exasperated the ruffian Ukhtar, who drew a Pistol from his girdle and fired at the Envoy, but it missing he threw another and shot him through the head. Lieutenant Trevor of the Cavalry, who with Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie accompanied the Envoy, rushed forward to cut down the assassin, but was immediately shot himself and murdered, as his superior had been. The two other Officers were, it was supposed, spared—the word is wrong, such butchers know it not—reserved for more deliberate slaughter and, we fear "outrage worse than death." To give a deeper horror to the transaction, and to preserve the proper keeping of the picture, Sir William's head was paraded on a spear, with the green spectacles, which the weakness of his sight obliged him to wear, placed in the usual position. And so ended another act of the Tragedy of Cabool.

The treaty so long rumoured of, appears then to have been actually entered into, and on the eve of being completed, when this outrage cut it short. And to such a deplorable condition has the nucleus of the Army of the Indus been reduced—the nucleus of that Army whose march from India to Cabool was a triumphal procession, which stormed Guznee, and found the town of Cabool open to receive them; the nucleus of that victorious body is obliged to treat with its hitherto despised enemies, for permission to return to India, famished, broken and dispirited—and to seek help from them to enable it to do so! The highest functionary of that victorious Army, fallen from his high estate, in despair,* is obliged to hold an interview with the same despised enemy, to endure their abuse, and listen silently and patiently to their threats. Nor can the holy name of Envoy, nor the power of the Government he represents save him:—He is butchered with as little remorse, as a camp follower or stray sepoy would be. In all this there is surely something wrong, some serious error to be repaired, some strange blunders to be corrected, In what they consist our pages have too often shewn, but they are now passed after working out sufficient evil, and what now remains is to punish their author, and retrieve them by another course of proceeding. The wound inflicted on the national power, can only be healed by the full and complete subjugation of Affghanistan. We have now no phantom in the form of Russian Invasion to combat, but a serious, self-brought down-evil to correct. The evacuation of Cabool under a treaty, must be followed by its re-occupation as rapidly as circumstances will allow, and whatever our further policy in regard to that country be, we must not leave it, till British superiority has been asserted—till it has been made plain to its brutal inhabitants, in characters of Fire and Blood if it be neccessary. Nothing short of this will be a full retrievement of our past errors.

As the national power has been wounded in the expulsion of our Troops, so has its honour in the treacherous and remorseless murder of its Ambassador and its Officers. This too calls for atonement, and we hope to see it carried out in the form of a deep and ample vengeance. That wretched system, encouraged by those who thought themselves—alas how erroneously—beyond the reach of its inevitable consequences, of submitting to be smitten and not to smite, must be abandoned, and one more congenial to natural justice and the instinct of the Affghans, taken up. Had it been so at an earlier stage, it would have saved much blood; Uktar Khan and his savages, with the fear of a full retribution before them, would have paused in their work of blood. But it is not so with them, and though they know we hold Dost Moohumud and one of his sons, they trust to that fatal forbearance, of which they have already seen so many instances.

On this head we have heard a report to the effect that a letter had been intercepted from Dost Moohumud in which he instigates Uktar Khan to murder the head "Sug" or Dog, of the Furingies. If this be brought home to him, the Indian Government will surely, not scruple to hang him. There is goodly timber at Saharunpoor, for the erection of a suitable gallows.

COLONEL WILD'S BRIGADE.—We have received from the advanced Brigade under Colonel Wild, letters of the 7th of January, on which date they were still "demonstrating," as the phrase is immediately opposite the Khybur Pass; though without any present intention to attempt it. The probability of opposition was represented as at least equal to that in favour of a free passage, for though 25,000 rupees had been setn on by Capt. Mackeson to the Khyburees on the 4th instant, the Brigade was still halting. This delay is accounted for, and, probably with reason, on the plea that the force is without guns. Three out of four of those supplied to the Brigade are in a condition that better adapts them to do mischief to our own Troops than to those of an enemy,—two were found to be utterly unserviceable, and of a third the vent hole was so large that it would be dangerous to re-load it twice in rapid succession; on the 4th instant, at an attempt at field practice, one of the better sort had kicked itself over, and broken its frail carriage at the first discharge. Arrangements were originally made for the Troop of Horse Artillery, at present moving to Affghanistan, with the Queen's 9th Foot to accompany it, and had it done so a halt on the part of Colonel Wild's Brigade, at the mouth of the Khybur Pass, would have been unnecessary.

We are sorry to hear that the 53d Regiment had shown a recusant spirit on being ordered to march from Peshawur, and positively refused to do so, unless they received a month's pay. This, of course, they did not then, but the force had just received their pay for December. It had been unanimously resolved by Brigadier Wild and the Officers of the Brigade to invite General Avitabile in a few days to a dinner and natch, as a slight acknowledgement of his hospitality. The dinner was to be given on the 9th or 10th. It is evident then, that the Brigade had still many days' halt before them, so much the more palpable the folly of pushing them some ten or twelve miles beyond Peshawur. The number of servants, and the amount of carriage to be allowed to Officers, have been cut down.

KURNAUL.—A letter from Kurnaul, dated the 16th instant, mentions, we are sorry to say, that an Express had been received at Head Quarters, the contents of which were not to transpire for some days, with the view that they might reach the Governor-General before they could become known to the public at large. We say we are sorry, for the intelligence must be untoward—probably the evacuation of Cabool by our troops, of fresh massacres. If the former has taken place it must, we presume, have been a voluntarily withdrawal, indeed, a report has reached us that Major Eldred Pottinger, who has pro tem, succeeded to the authority of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, had resolved upon making a rush and fighting his way to Candahar, a resolution worthy of the defender of Heerat. As for treaty or terms it is clear that none can be entered into with such ruthless, brutal savages as Ukhtar Khan and his coward followers; their treatment of Sir Wm. Macnaghten proves, if proof were wanting, that our troops must owe their safety to themselves,—that they must seek it though a treacherous and cruel enemy, a snow bound country, distress and famine—but we are anticipating the contents of the Express, which a few days must put us in possession of.

General Pollock and Aid-de-Camp overtook General McCaskill on the 8th and the force crossed the Ravee on the 9th inst. The river was much swollen and impassable for camels with their loads on, and altogether looked so unfavourable, that a delay of three days was calculated on, before all could be passed over. The exertions of General P——, so a correspondent informs us, however overcome every difficulty, and by three o'clock P. M. of the first day all the baggage &c. had been crossed with the exception of a rear guard, and at five o'clock all had crossed, shewing what exertion and activity can effect.

The force march with as little difficulty as in our own Provinces; the Sikhs were civil and afforded, every assistance required of them.

THE NYNEE TAL LAKE.—The following spirited description of the Nynee Tal Lake and its rich and attractive scenery by our Friend Pilgrim, will afford a treat to our readers. This lake appears to be quite Cashmeer in its features, and will in all probability ere long, be the great sanatarium of the Hills and all must hope it may, for the bare and rugged scenery of Landour and Mussooree, as our Correspondent remarks, spoils them to the eye and feeling of the Invalid. The opportunity also afforded, of rowing, must be a great attraction, particularly to our Hill Invalids, whose strong constitutions and keen appetites, fit them fully to enjoy that manly and healthy exercise.

"Having accidentally seen a notice in the *Calcutta Englishman*, of 31st December, of the discovery of a lake in the vicinity of Almora, and thinking it probable from some of the particulars mentioned, that the Editor may have been supplied with the information by some one to whom either of our party of three who visited this interesting spot in November, may have mentioned it in the course of conversation, I take this opportunity of sending you a few lines of the subject, by way of correcting one or two mistakes which have crept into the account given in that paper. You know I intended sending you a full account of it, but unfortunately I am compelled to disappoint you, having lost my original notes on this part of my travels; so you must be satisfied with the following very brief sketch.

The lake is situated on the range of mountains overhanging the plains, called the Gagur, and is distant about 35 miles from Almora. Its height above the level of the sea is 6,200 feet; this I ascertained by repeated trials of the thermometer in boiling water, which shewed temperature of 202° Fahrenheit. It is slightly curved in shape, about 1¼ at 1½ miles in length, and its greatest breadth, I should say about three quarters of a mile. The measurement or rather calculation of distances by the bye, it must be remembered, is highly deceptive in mountain scenery. The water is as clear as crystal; a beautiful little stream supplied from the springs of the overtopping mountains, is continually running into it, and a smaller one flowing out of it, at the opposite extremity. The depth must be tremendous, as the banks below the water's level, shelve down almost perpendicular as far as the eye can reach, in fact, they are a continuation of the precipitous mountain sides around the lake. The outlet is through a narrow gorge of solid rock, which is so hard and durable as to have resisted for the ages that have passed since the formation of the lake, the action of the running water which falls over the ledge and, but for such a barrier, this fine sheet of water must long ago have disappeared, and its site become a deep ravine, better understood in the hills by the name of a *kud*. An undulating lawn, with a great deal of level ground, interspersed with occasional clumps of oak, cypress, (not willows;) and other beautiful trees, continues from the margin of the lake for upwards of a mile up to the base of a magnificent mountain standing at the further extreme of this vast amphitheatre; and the sides of the lake are also bounded by splendid hills and peaks which are thickly wooded down to the water's edge. In one direction you see a mountain side adorned with clumps of most stately cypress trees; the height of many of them must be at least a hundred and fifty feet, and all as straight as an arrow. The branches and foliage droop slightly towards the ground, and are so arranged as to make the tree appear a perfect cone. One of a small size which had fallen down, I found to measure a hundred and two feet. On the undulating ground between the highest peak and the margin of the lake, there are capabilities for a race course, cricket ground, &c., &c., and building sites in every direction, sufficient for a large town. Beautiful roads for riding and driving, might be easily constructed for the entire circumference of the lake; and thousands of pleasure boats might be kept constantly skimming on its surface. It is only one good long day's journey from the plains, which you look down upon from the Southern peaks, exactly as you look upon the Dhoon from Mussoorie.

My friend W. of the Engineers accompanied me to the top of one of the peaks to ascertain this point. The road or rather path downwards appears easy, although from every other quarter the approach seems very difficult. The road by which we came, up the bed of Khyrna river was about as bad as any I ever saw in the hills; and the other one by which I returned to Almora, via Ramgurh bungalow, still worse. The turaee, below this lake, compared with the Almora one is safe; and if you take the road by Kota and Chilkeea, into the Morabad district, it may be passed at all seasons of the year, the same as the Pingree Dhoon, or the Deyrah Dhoon. Some of the peaks towering over the lake must be upwards of nine thousand feet in height above the sea, and are so magnificent in appearance, that you are ready to imagine yourself in the snowy range. This seemed to be the opinion of the natives as well as ourselves; as we have sent a Chupprassy for the purpose of searching out the haunts of the Chamois, and he returned to say that, they were abundant, but that it would take days and days to find out the ground in such extensive mountains, the like of which he declares he before had never seen beyond the bounds of the snowy range. The forests are intersected in all directions with highways made by countless herds of deer. The jurao (the largest of the red deer tribe), the Chamois, and all other animals of their kind are swarming. The prints of some of the jurao shew them to be perfect monsters in size; and the pheasants appears so common, that I assure you, we had absolutely to drive them off our encamping ground.

The name of this lake is Nynee Tal, and after what I have said, one naturally asks why this range of mountains was not originally selected for the erection of a Sanatarium, instead of the bleak hills and rugged precipices of Landour and Mussoorie. Abundance of wood, of the finest water, of level ground, and other requisites for building to any extent; capabilities for miles of beautiful roads for riding and driving; so much wanted in every other part of the Himala; with a magnificent sheet of water both for ornament and for use, where the manly exercise of rowing and sailing might have been indulged in with such advantage to invalids; all these are certainly extraordinary recommendations, and yet their existence even appears to have been almost unknown up to the time of my visit to the lake; no European then residing in Kumaon had seen it, and I have been unable to discover more than three visitors to it, since the Province came into our possession. Possibly there may have been one or two more; although the probabilities are much against it, considering the obscurity to which such a wonderful place appears to have been consigned. The native certainly shewed the greatest reluctance to guide us to the lake, by pleading entire ignorance of its locality, at the same time that we had convincing proof of its being as well known to all the hill men within several day's journey, as the fact of the sun shining at noon day. On reaching the lake, we found that on the level ground a fair was held every year, and evidently one of great resort. In the centre of the market site is erected a very large swing, of most substantial construction, with massive iron chains suspended from it. I could get no information regarding the purpose for which this fair is held, every one of the hill men looked mysterious on any thing connected with Nynee Tal. On my return to Almora, I endeavoured to have some light thrown on the subject, but without much success. My friend Mr. B. of the Civil Service, to whom I am indebted for much that is interesting, and who is more intimately acquainted with the hill people and the hill resources than any one it had previously been my fortune to meet, suggested that lakes in general bore a sacred character among the natives, and that he believed Nynee Tal to rank so high, that they were anxious to avoid its polution by strangers. It struck me and my friend W. that very probably it might be the scene of some rites or ceremonies, or orgies which the natives wished to conceal from the knowledge of the local Officers of Government. Another solution of the mystery is, however, feasible, and added to the suggestion of Mr. B., is likely I think to be the true one. Mr. Trail, the late Commissioner of Kumaon, and who is said to have paid a visit to this lake many years ago, it is well known possessed the most extraordinary influence among the natives of the hills, and entertained peculiarly liberal ideas regarding the influx of European visitors into the Province. This feeling, of jealousy, it is notorious he carried to an incredibly absurd extent; and I would venture to say, and I am sure many will bear me out in the assertion, that he did his best to conceal the existence of such a place as Nynee Tal, from all Europeans; knowing well that once seen, it could not fail of being selected as a site for the erection of a Sanatarium. Any one conversant with his system of administration in Kumaon will understand me at once, and feel convinced how easy it was for him to successfully conceal it from the knowledge of Europeans, and it must be remembered that his orders to the natives with this view, were peculiarly agreeable to their own wishes. I have heard anecdotes of Mr. T.'s jealousy of European travellers, which exceed even that of the Chinese! The late Mr. Shore, acted, when in the Dhoon on the same principle, and was accustomed to call the influx of European visitors to Mussoorie and Landour; "a public calamity, a Pindaree invasion, &c. A change has come over the spirit of the dream" in Kumaon, for at this moment more liberality is practised in its administration, than in any other part of the country where I have travelled.

I mentioned before, our having a most unwilling guide on our trip to Nynee Tal; and we had to use something like gentle violence to prevent him misleading us. We were too old travellers on the Himala to be very grossly deceived in the appearance of mountains where a lake was likely to be situated, and the streams were in some manner a guide to it. He took us up a considerable ascent clearly in the wrong direction; so suspecting him of misleading us wilfully, we adopted the excellent plan of giving him a heavy stone to carry, till he could discover the right one. The hill men are generally great simpletons, and are very easily made to betray themselves. If you ever go to Nynee Tal with a guide who professes never to have seen the place; the following is the recipe for making him find it out. Put the big stone on his head and tell him he has to carry it to Nynee Tal, where there are no stones, and to be careful not to let it fall and break, because you require it there; and with the view of getting relieved of his load, he will soon admit that there is no scarcity of stones at the spot, a fact which he could not have known, without having been an eye witness of it. We relieved the gentleman of his burden after a mile's walk, and heard no more of his ignorance of the road. The hill men are generally egregious blockheads. I was much amused with an anecdote of the first clumsy attempt of one of them at embezzlement. He was sent by his master with a few rupees to pay to a Bunnea. These rupees were of the new King William coinage; and he returned not long after, with a similar number of copper counterfeits, in his hand, of the old Furruckabadee coinage, declared bad? He had exchanged them at some forger's store, forgetting altogether the difference in shape, and his consequent inevitable conviction.

It would take a month to explore the magnificent scenery around the Nynee Tal. It is by far the most beautiful sight I have witnessed in the cours of a fifteen hundred miles walk in the Himala; my recollections of it are so vivid, and likely to remain so unpressed on the memory, that I doubt not on some future occasion I shall be induced to pay it a less hurried visit than my last—Go thou and do likewise.

AGRA.—A report has reached us; the correctness of which we will not vouch for, that the native inhabitants of the city who have money, have taken to burying it. If this be true, it is difficult to say whether it arises from the late disastrous news from Cabool, or, in what we are very sorry to say exists, the deplorable state of the Agra Police. This body, which was once not inferior to the Police of many towns at home, appears now to be so lax, as to afford little or no protection to property. An Officer was some time ago robbed of Rupees 400, of which no trace has ever been discovered, the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 31st lost, a day before the Regiment marched, 800 Rupees, by a Bearer, who purloined the key of his strong box, and abstracted the money. Yet though information of this robbery, was given a few hours after it took place, the thief, such is the Agra Police, remains undiscovered. A third case is that of Mokunder Lal, a Dulal, who has just defrauded the house of Persoo Mul of nearly Rupees 10,000, and on being detected, takes himself off, uninterrupted by the Police. But on this important subject we have more to say, which we will offer in a future number.

* Such is the cause assigned for Sir William's having agreed to such a dangerous interview.

* Under, of course, the sanction of General Elphinstone.

Prince Saltikoff continued his tour on Tuesday.

Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, and 16th Lancers are ordered to maintain their marching establishments.

A Company of the Buffs marched from Kurnaul on the 14th for Saharunpore to keep close "watch and ward" over Dost Mahomed. This worthy is to be kept in the strictest confinement, but why not in solitary confinment in the Fortress of Chunar? His escape would fill the full measure of our Cabool reverses.

Capt. Oldfield A. D. C. succeeds to the command of the 2nd Oude Infantry vacant by the death of Captain Macdonald.

The 11th Cavalry will be in orders in a few days; it will probably be raised at Cawnpore.

The two troops of Horse Artillery at Kurnaul were inspected on the 10th, and on Monday the Commander-in-Chief was to inspect the whole force out, consisting of two troops of Horse Artillery, the 3rd Dragoons, 3rd and 9th Cavalry, the 3rd Buffs and European Regiment, the 6th, 39th and 55th Regiments Native Infantry, and the Light Infantry Battalion. Lady Nicolls was to be at home to the station in the evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter, enclosed by our correspondent at Quettah, has arrived in time for the steamer.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

We have received the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 22d and *Delhi Gazette* of the 19th ultimo. Two regiments of Her Majesty's dragoons, on the Bengal establishment, have been ordered to entertain their marching establishments.

Bengal papers to the 21st January have arrived. The intelligence of the murder of Sir Wm. Macnaghten reached Calcutta on that day. Sir Erskine Perry in the Yacht *Prince Regent*, landed in the Indian Metropolis on the 16th ultimo.

Madras papers to the 22d January contain no intelligence of importance.

By the *Seaforth* we have received Ceylon papers to the 21st ultimo. Her Majesty's ship *Larne* arrived at Trincomallie on the 16th, and the *India* steamer at Galle on the 19th January. There has recently been a somewhat alarming riot at the latter place, caused by some Malays, belonging to the Ceylon rifles, having been apprehended for committing a robbery. Their comrades of the same regiment, attempted a rescue, and threatened to kill the Constable, who had seized the offenders. It was found necessary to call out the European troops to quell the disturbance.

The following is a list of passengers, who will proceed this day to Aden and Suez by the Hon'ble Company's steamer *Berenice*.

course of to-day.

Mrs. Davidson and Child.	Capt. Hughes.
Mr. and Mrs. Orton.	Capt. Fraser.
Richard Mills Esq.	R. Walkinshaw Esq.
T. W. Goodwyn Esq.	Mr. J.. Lenox.
Brigadier Raynsford.	Mr. G. Crable.
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walpole.	Lieut. Col. J. P. Farrell.
Brigadier and Mrs. Trewman.	Capt. Ross.
Major and Mrs. Duke & Child.	Major Yaldwyn.
Mrs. Gen. Yates, & Daughter.	Capt. G. B. Brucks.
Capt. P. A. Reynolds.	J. M. Callery. Esq.
Mrs Capt. Thomas and 2 Children.	Don Joze M. Romarte.
Mr. Longford,	Capt. J. W. Hicks.
Mrs. Monteith and 2 children	Colonel McPherson.
Miss May.	Captain Clark.
Colonel Monteith.	Capt. H. Eyres.
Capt. Chalmers and Child.	Capt. Thomas Clarke.
Mr. and Mrs. Thornton & Child	John Vaughan Esq.
M. P. Edgeworth Esq.	Mr. B. Branchi.
Mrs. Yaldwyn and 2 Children.	" Thos. R. Wolfe.
The Revd. Robert Ewing.	" H. McCullough.
Mrs. Ross.	" J. McCullough.
Capt. H. S. Waters.	" J. R. Hill.
Capt. C. Butler.	A. L. Johnston Esq.
G. Blane Esq.	Mr. W. Spottiswood.
Capt. P. Penny.	" Guthrie.
Capt. R. Woodward.	" J. Strachan.
Capt. Woodfall.	Several European and Native servants.

The state of affairs in Afghanistan appears to absorb the almost entire attention of the European and Native population of India. Our latest authentic intelligence from Cabul is to the 25th December. There are so many obstacles to the transmission of letters from the British officers at Cabul to their friends in the company's territories, in consequence of the passes being either blocked up by snow, or occupied by detached bands of the enemy, that we cannot expect to receive, for some time, a clear account of the transactions which have recently occurred in that quarter. We shall however endeavour to give our readers as distinct an idea of the actual state of affairs at the time of the Envoy's assassination as a careful comparison of the various reports on the subject may enable us to effect. It would appear that a severe action took place on the 23d November, in which the British were victorious. They were not however sufficiently numerous to act on the offensive, at any distance from their entrenchments and were sufferiug much from the scarcity of provisions. There was moreover no chance of their receiving speedy relief. Colonel MacLaren with three native regiments from Candahar succeeded in pushing on to within a few marches of Ghuzni. But in consequence of the Sepoys suffering so much from the inclemency of the weather, and nearly the whole of the baggage and commissariat cattle being disabled by travelling through the snow; the Colonel was compelled to retrace his steps. There was therefore no possibility of assistance reaching Cabul from the westward until April. To the eastward, the prospect was equally bad. Major General Sale had certainly succeeded in repulsing the enemy, and had made good his position at Jellalabad. He had collected large quantities of provisions from the adjacent country, and received an ample supply of ammunition from the Seikhs. His Brigade therefore might be considered safe and as efficient as if it were part of the garrison of Bombay or Calcutta. Still the frost and snow present insuperable difficulties to the march of troops, through the Khoord Cabul pass, which lies between Jellalabad and Cabul. General Sale could not therefore attempt at the present season, to form a junction with the force at the latter place without exposing his own brigade to almost certain destruction. Sir William Macnaghten was well aware of this, and opened negociations with the rebels. The nature of these negociations is of course involved in obscurity. They would, however appear to have been based upon the evacuation of Cabul by the British, the Affghans pledging themselves to guarantee a safe passage for the retreating force through the mountains, and to find the requisite supplies of provisions and cattle. Whether Sir W. Macnaghten ever contemplated carrying out these terms or whether his object was merely to gain time is unknown. The probability, is however, that he was sincere, and that the non-fulfilment of the treaty was owing to the Affghans subsequently bringing forward a demand, compliance with which would have been madness: to say nothing of the dishonour which it would have entailed on the British army. The demand to which we allude was, that General Elphinstone's force should surrender their fire arms on leaving the camp. We certainly have no better authority for this than rumour, but in the absence of authenticated intelligence, reports of a probable nature must have their full weight. It would seem that the Afghans fulfilled their portion of the preliminary agreement by supplying cattle and provisions, and that they became anxious for the British to commence their retreat. The delay of the latter must, in our opinion, be ascribed to the surrender of their fire arms having been demanded. A conference between the leader of the rebels, Akhbar Khan, (a son of the Ex-King Dost Mahomed) and the British Envoy was held on the 25th December, at a bridge between the city and the camp. Sir William was attended by Captains Trevor, Conolly, Lawrence and Mackenzie together with eight troopers. The latter halted at a little distance from the bridge. Akhbar Khan was apparently attended by only a few followers, but it was subsequently discovered that sixteen horsemen were concealed behind a tent. Akhbar Khan upbraided the Envoy with delaying the evacuation. The latter offered some excuse. Angry words ensued. The Envoy had risen to depart, when Akhbar Khan shot him dead. Captain Trevor drew his sword but was immediately cut down. The three other officers were instantly seized. The sixteen horsemen who had been concealed, made a rush at the eight troopers who formed the escort. The latter fled and reached the British lines in safety. On the next day the head of Sir William MacNaghten was carried on a pole through the city, accompanied by a sort of triumphant procession.

Of what may have occurred in Cabul since the 25th December, we know little or nothing. Major Eldred Pottinger has become temporary head of the Political department, but as the Affghans by murdering the Envoy have not only drawn the sword, but also thrown away the scabbard; future negociation may be considered as impracticable. The safety of the force will therefore mainly depend upon the skill and energy of Major General Elphinstone. The troops under his command amount to about five thousand five hundred men. Of these not more than eight hundred are Europeans; of the remainder there are at least fifteen hundred belonging either to irregular *corps or to the* Shah's own army. These are of course far inferior in discipline to the Company's regular native troops and their fidelity cannot be so firmly relied on. The really efficient portion of General Elphinston's force consists of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, one regiment of Bengal light cavalry, three of native infantry, and about four hundred artillery and sappers. The insurgent force is estimated at five thousand horse and thirty five thousand foot. The former are said to be well mounted and armed. The greater portion of the infantry is indeed a mere mob, being composed of a levy *en masse*, of the adjacent tribes. The numerical preponderance is however strongly in favour of the rebels, and we cannot but look with feelings of intense anxiety for intelligence, relative to the recent movements of the British. The last accounts received via Delhi mention that they contemplated forcing their way to Candahar. We think this course far preferable to retiring towards Jellalabad. The route to the former place is undoubtedly long, but it is free from dangerous defiles. General Elphinstone might pick up the garrison of Ghuzni on his way, and in the event of the rebels continuing the pursuit beyond that fortress; as the season will be opening, General Nott might despatch provisions and reinforcements so as to meet General Elphinstone several marches on the Ghuzni side of Khilut-i-Ghilzee. There was another report in circulation at Jellalabad on the 4th January to the effect, that the British had stormed Cabul. We are afraid that this news is too good to be true. There is however nothing absolutely improbable in it. Five thousand brave men, even without the impulse of hunger, might perform a more extraordinary feat. It was well known that provisions were abundant in the city. This would prove a strong stimulant to encourage a half starved force. General Elphinstone when driven to extremity may have resolved to assume the offensive at all risks. Desperation often removes evils which wisdom cannot allay. We only hope this may have been the case in the present instance.

The safety of the force at Cabul is all that need just now be cared for. The reinforcements will have assembled on the frontiers of Affghanistan, before the period at which the weather will allow of their acting. Colonel Wild's brigade was on the 7th January still encamped at the entrance of the Khybur pass, waiting it is said, for the junction of European Infantry and Artillery. The delay is a matter of no consequence. The utmost Colonel Wild could do, before March, would be to effect a junction with General Sale. The latter is in no want of assistance. It is therefore much better that the Colonel should halt for a few days than that he should attempt to penetrate the pass with a force, in the slightest degree inadequate, to overcome all opposition. Major General Pollock, who has been appointed to the command of all the reinforcements proceeding to Affghanistan, crossed the Ravee with the last brigade on the 11th January.

Since writing the above we have received the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 22d January, from which we have extracted the following paragraphs. These we present to our readers without farther comment.

"Intelligence has been received from Cabool bearing date December 28th. The force were still in Camp, being unable to move for want of carriage. Nothing is said of provisions, but a report is current that they had sufficient for nearly a month's consumption, which had been collected during the armistice that appears to have been entered into, pending the Treaty which was broken off, by Sir William Macnaghten's death. If this be true, their position is more favourable than late reports have represented it, and they will, we trust, be able to maintain it until reinforced.

The death of General Elphinstone is announced. This gallant Officer died of—so we understand—an attack of Gout, which we may suppose was aggravated by the peculiar and trying circumstances in which he was placed,—he who was one of the heros of Waterloo—to be cooped and cribbed in the defences of a wretched camp, by a set of cowardly savages! It was alone sufficient to fret his spirit, until it sunk under an otherwise incurable disease."

There are also reports, but they are hardly worth repeating, much less crediting, that some of the Ladies with the camp having fallen into the hands of the enemy, had been employed at the common hand mills of the country to grind corn. A far more melancholy fate awaits them we fear, should they and their poor helpless children, lose their proper protectors and fall into the power of the Affghans.

Since writting the above, we have received the following: "A letter from a correspondent from General Pollock's force, mentions that they would reach Multa on the 14th. They had received intelligence of Colonel Wild's Brigade having arrived at Jumrood, one march from the Khybar Pass, as also of the murder of Sir William Macnaghten. Major Pottinger had taken charge of the Mission, and was negociating terms to evacuate the country, by which the force would fall back on Jellalabad, on or about the 1st January. Great fears were entertained of the safety of Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie,—Captain Conolly's popularity amongst the Affghans, however, it was thought would ensure his safety.

Other accounts state that the entrenched Camp had been attacked, which, if true, would of course have prevented any negociation. There were also flying rumours in General Pollock's Camp, that Colonel Shelton and some Officers of his Brigade had become prisoners to the Affghans."

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The mail for despatch to Suez, by the Hon'ble Company's steamer Berenice, will be closed at the Post Office at 3 P. M. this day. An after packet will be kept open until 5 P. M.

We are glad to find that the fears, which were entertained, relative to the fate of Lieut. Terry of the Bombay Artillery, are without foundation. The officer in question, reached Candahar in safety.

We have much pleasure in calling public attention to an advertisement, in a previous column, containing a specification of the arrangements, which have been made consequent on a strike amongst the Bunder boat men, for embarking the passengers who intend proceeding this day per *Berenice.* It will be seen that boats provided by Government, will leave the Apollo Punder, under the care of the Police, every hour between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Asst. Surg. D. Buddo to be surgeon.
Lieut. J. Stock, 23d N. I. to the bt. rank of capt.
Lieut. H. W. Brett, artillery do. do.
Lieut. J. S. Unwin do. do. do.
Capt (bt. major)N. Campbell, 11th N. I.to be major.
Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. Whitmore, to be captain.
Ensign D. Eicke, 11th N. I. to be lieut.
Lieut. H. Berthon, engineers, to be captain.
2d Lieut. P. S. Hart, engineers to be 1st lieut.
Lieut. (bt. capt.) F. Farrant, 3d L. C. to be capt.
Cornet W. Ashburner, 3d L. C. to be lieut.
Capt. F. Apthorp, 20th N I. to be major.
Lieut.(bt. capt.)S. C. Baldwin, 20th N.I. to be capt.
Ensign J. F. Goodfellow, 20th N. I. to be lieut.
Lieut. (brevet capt.) E. A. Farquharson, artillery, to be captain.
2d Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite, artillery, to be 1st lieut.
Capt. J. Scott, 23d N. L. I. to be major.
Lieut. (brevet capt.) P. T. French, 23d N. L. I. to be capt.
Ensign N. J. Newnham, 23d N. L. I. to be lieut.
Lieut. F. Andrews, as brevet rank of capt. 7th N. I.
Lieut. R. D. Stuart....do..... of do 14th do.
Lieut. T. Cristall.....do..... of do. 8th do.
Major Roger Williamson Wilson, of the 65th Bl. N. I. to be lieut. col.
Major Francis Spencer Hawkins, 38th Bl. N. I. to be lieut. col.
Capt. Daniel Duff, 37th M. N. I. to be major.
Capt. George Augustus Mee, 38th Bl. N. I. to be major.
Capt Philip Anstruther of the Madras artillery, to be major.
Capt. Henry Moore, 34th Bl. N. I. to be major.
Lieut. and brevet capt. Frederick Conyers Cotton of the Madras engineers as brevet rank of major.
Lieut. Hadfield, 37th M. N. I. brevet rank of major.
Ensign J. Alexander, 2d Gr. N. I. to be lieut.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. R. L. Taylor, 18th N. I. to depute for the purpose of surveying a portion of Nurbudda River.
Assistant surgeon Leith, horse brigade to afford medical aid to the 3d L. cavalry.
Assistant surgeon Cramond, to assume medical charge of the 20th N. I.
Assistant surgeon Davidson M. D. to proceed to Quetta and receive medical charge of the 20th N. I. and detail of artillery.
Assistant surgeon Cramond to proceed to Sir-i-abh and receive medical charge of 3d L. C.
Assistant surgeon R. H. Davidson, M. D. to afford medical aid to the staff and details at Quetta.
Assistant surgeon G. Ogilvie is directed to proceed forthwith to Kurrachee for the purpose of doing duty under the supg. surgeon, Scinde field force.
Lieut. E. C. Fanning, to be Adjutant 1st Gr. N. I.
Capt. E. M. Johnstone, to act as Qr. Mr. and Paymaster to the 1st Gr. N. I.
Lieut. J. Taylor, 18th N. I. to act as Interpreter to the 3d N. I.
Capt. H. Jacob, 19th N. I. has been nominated to command the Detachment of that Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. G. De Saumarez, 21st M. N. I. to act as cantonment adjutant and superintendent of Bazars at Kuliadghee.
Ensign Russell, 12th N. I. to act as interpreter of the 2d Gr. N. I.
Lieut. R. J. Shaw, of Comt. Dept. is appointed sub-assistant Com. Gen. and in charge of Bazars at Sukkur.
Ensign Briggs to act as adjutant to the detachment of the 19th N. I. stationed at Tanna.
Capt. J. Hale, 22d N. I. to be acting major of brigade at Malligaum.
Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th N. I. was appointed Post Master at Belgaum.
Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N. I. to be Aid-de-camp to major general R. A. Willis, comg. N. D. A.
Capt. Maclean, received charge of the Pay office, Scinde Force.
Lieut. H. E. D. Jones is confirmed Qr. Master and Intr. to the 12th N. I.
Lieut. G. Malcolm, 2d Gr. N. I. has been appointed to the situation of 2d in command of the Scinde Irregular horse.
Lieut. H. Stanley, 5th N. I. has been also appointed adjutant of the Scinde Irregular horse.
Brevet capt. F. Jackson, to act as Qr. Mr. and Intr. to the 10th N. I. is confirmed.
Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Eur. Regt. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Force in Scinde.
Assistant surgeon D. Buddo, 26th N. I. to assume medical charge of the left wing of 2d L. C.
Lieut. Prendergast, 10th N. I., to be Assistant Executive Engineer, is confirmed.
Lieut. H. B. Rose, 1st Eur. Regt. to be Intr. and acting Qr. Mr.
Lieut. M. Macdonald, 22d N. I. received charge of the comt. Dept. at Malligaum.
Capt. J. Hale, 22d N. I. received charge of the Comt. Dept. at Malligaum.
Lieut. W. Brown. 12th N. I. received charge of the comt. Dept. at Bhooj.
Lieut. D. O. T. Compton, 18th N. I. is appointed to act as 2d in command of the Guzerat Irregular horse.
Cornet Jones, to perform the duties of staff officer to the left wing of the 2d L. C.
Captain Mignan, 1st B. E. Regt. to take charge of the Treasure chest at Karrack.
Lieut. Outhwaite, Artillery to take charge of the Ordnance Dept. at Karrack.
Captain Whitlie, Artillery, to conduct the duties of staff officer of Artillery in Scinde.
Brevet Capt. G. Hutt, is appointed to command the 3d company Golundauze Batn. and will forthwith join its Head Quarters in Upper Scinde.
Assistant Surgeon Manesty, to proceed to Tatta and iassume Medical charge of Capt. Oliver's Detachment.
Surgeon Edwards, 23d N. L. I. to receive Medical charge of the staff and details and left wing of 12th N.I.
Asst. Surgeon Collum, 2d Gr. N. I. to receive Medical charge of the 2d company 2d Batn. Arty.
Asst. Surgeon Cannon to assume Medical charge of the staff and left wing 12th N. I.
Asst. Surgeon Manesty to receive Medical charge of the left wing of 23d N. L. I., 2d company 2d Batn. Arty.,details and staff at Kurrachee.
Asst. Surgeon Lowry, to proceed to Baroda and do duty with the wing of the 18th N. I.
Asst. Surgeon Deas, to receive Medical charge of the Head Quarters, staff and details.
Asst. Surgeon Wright, to afford Medical aid to the 1st Troop Horse Brigade.
Asst. Surgeon Baxter, 1st Troop H. A. to afford Medical aid to a Detachment of H. M. 41st Regt. and a detail of the 5th N. I. proceeding to join the Head Quarters of the Force.
Asst. Surgeon Baxter, 1st Troop Horse Brigade to proceed to Sehee and afford Medical aid to the 3d L. C., 21st N. I. and details at Dadur.
Asst. Surgeon Webster, H. M. 41st Regt. to afford Medical aid to the 1st Troop Horse Arty.
Asst. Surgeon Mapleton, H. M. 40th Regt. to afford Medical aid to the 1st Troop Horse Arty.
Asst. Surgeon Manesty, to receive Medical charge of the Depot of H. M. 40th Regt., and the recruits and sick of H. M. 41st Regt.
Lieut. Jopp, staff officer is plased at the disposal of the Resident in the Persian Gulph.
Capt. Mignan, 1st B. E. Regt. to act as Bazar Master and Persian Interpreter at Karrack.
Capt. Brown, 16th N. I. to act as staff officer at Karrack.
Lieut. E. Green, 21st N. I. to act as Intr. 3d L. C. at Dadur.
Lieut. H. Fenning, to act as Qr. Mr. and Intr. to the 21st N. I. at Quetta.
Capt. H. H. Hobson, 20th N. I. to act as Major of Brigade to the 1st Infantry Brigade at Quetta.
Ensign R. M. Johnstone, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Gr. N. I. at Sukkur.
Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N. I. to have charge of the duties of the Executive Engineer of the Belgaum division.
Capt. Dickson, to act as Paymaster and Qr. Mr. to the 15th N. I. at Surat.
Brevet Capt. Bellasis, 24th N. I. to act as Line Adjt. at Ahmednuggur.
Ensign Jameson, to act as Adjt. and Qr. Mr. to the left wing of the 8th N. I.
Lieut. Fenning, 21st N. I. to act as Intr. to the 3d L. C.
Capt. Amiel, 1st Gr. N. I. to take charge of the offices of the Commissariat and Bazar Depts.
Capt. Hart, to act as Qr. Mr. and Intr. to the 2d Gr. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon Harrison, to take Medical charge of the Residency at Karrack.
Capts. W. H. Jackson, and R. M. Hughes, and Lieut. R. O. Meade, 12th N. I. are placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.
Lieut. Harry Brett, Arty., is confirmed in the appointment of Junior Deputy Comy. of Ordnance.
Mr. Walter Edward McPherson, now abroad, to be a Cadet of Infantry.
Asst. Surgeons W. Brackenridge and J. C. Miller, M. D. are directed to do duty under the Supg. Surg. of the Presidency Div. of the Army.
Asst. Surgeon Hudson, directing to proceed to Deesa and do duty with the 9th N. I. is confirmed.
Asst. Surgeon Hathorn, in Medical charge of the 2d and 3d Troops Horse Arty.
Surgeon Taylor, 2d L. C. to deliver over Medical charge of the 3d N. I. to Asst. Surgeon Thomson, and proceed to Soonewaree and join his Regt. en route to Deesa, relieving Asst. Surgeon Buddo, from the Medical charge of it.
Directing Asst. Surgeon Allender, on being relieved from his present duties with the 1st L. C. (Lancers) to proceed with the relieving Detachment of the 2d L. C. to Beameer, and join the Squadron of the 3d Cav. under orders for Scinde.
Directing Asst. Surgeon Dickinson, to proceed in Medical charge of the Detachment proceeding to Malligaum, under Brevet Capt. Bellasis, 24th N. I.
Capt. Hunter, Paymaster S. D. A. resumed charge of his appointment.
Asst. Surgeon Deas, 6th N. I. to afford Medical aid to the Troop and Head Quarters of the 3d L. C. at Dadur.
Asst. Surgeon Ogilvie, to receive Medical charge of the sick and left wing of the 15th N. I.

ATTACHMENTS.

Surgeon R. Wight, is attached to 2d L. C.
Asst. Surgeon G. J. Mackenzie, at present attached to the Eur. Genl. Hospital, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the 1st Eur. Regt.
Veterinary Surgeon F. McDowell, is attached to the 3d Troop Horse Brigade.
Asst. Sur. E. Malaffy is attached to do duty in the Eur. Gen. Hospital.

RANKED AND POSTED.

2d Lieut. Stevenson, of the Regt. of Arty. is posted to the 3d Troop Horse Brigade.
Howden Trapaud Briggs as Ensign, is appointed to the 6th N. I.
John Daniel Williams, as Ensign, do. 11th N. I.
Harry Rivers, as Ensign, 2d Gr. N. I. do. to the Engineers.
Charles William Barr, as Ensign, 2d Gr. N. I.
Alfred Thomas Etheridge, as Ensign, 23d G. N. L. I.
Arthur Henry Curtis, as Ensign, 2d Gr. N. I.

TRANSFERED.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Lester, Arty., from Golundauze to 2d Battalion.
Major W. Jacob, Arty., from 2d Battalion to 1st Battalion.
Capt. J. S. Leeson, Arty., from Horse Brigade to Golundauze Batn.
Capt. M. Willoughby, Arty., from 2d Battn. to 1st Battn.
Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, Arty., from Golundauze Battn to Horse Brigade.
Lieut. H. W. Brett, Arty., from Horse Brigade to 2d Batn.
Lieut. H. Forster, do. do.
Lieut R. C. Wormald, Arty., from 1st Batn. to Golundauze Batn.
Lieut. E. S. Blake, Arty., from 2d Batn. to Golundauze Batn.
2d Lieut. J. Hamilton, Arty., from 1st Batn. to Golundauze Batn. to join the Detachment at Ahmedabad.
2d Lieut. W. D. Aitkin, Arty., from 1st Batn. to Horse Brigade to join 3d Troop.
2d Lieut. C. B. Fuller, Arty., from 1st Batn. to Golundauze Batn. to join the Detachment at Rajcote.
2d Lieut. J. Morgan, Arty., from 1st Batn. to Golundauze Batn. to join the Detachment at Surat.
2d Lieut. E. Wray, Arty., from 1st Batn. to 2d Batn. to join the 2d Company at Kurrachee.
2d Lieut. J. G. Lightfoot, Arty. from 1st Batn. to Golundauze Batn. to join 8th company at Aden.
2d Lieut. J. G. Petrie, Arty., from 1st Batn. to 2d Golundauze Batn. to join 2d company at Kurrachee.
2d Lieut. J. D. Woolcombe, Arty., from 1st Batn. to the Horse Brigade, to join 4th Troop.
2d Lieut. J. C. Smith, Arty., from 1st Batn. to the Horse Brigade, to join the 1st Troop.
Lieut. T. G. McDonnell, on being relieved by 2d Lieut. Lightfoot, is directed to join the 1st Troop Horse Brigade.
2d Lieut. R. B. Brett, will accompany the 1st Troop Horse Brigade to Poona, and then proceed and join the 4th.
Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, is directed to join immediately the 4th Troop Horse Arty. at Deesa.
Capt. Cotgrave having been posted to the Horse Brigade.
Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C. B. from 14th N. I. to 5th N. L. I.
Lieut. Col. C. B. James, from 5th N. L. I. to 14th N. I.

ARRANGEMENT.

Ensign H. Taylor, 5th N. L. I. to act as Qr. Mr. and Intr.

ADMITTANCES.

Mr. William Stevenson is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Artillery.
Mr. Edward Mahaffy, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as an Asst. Surgeon.
Capt. G. Pope, Asst. Comy. Gen. received charge of the Commissariat Department at Sukkur.
The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty.
Capt. John Holmes.
Lieut. Thomas Minster.
Capt. Mills.

RETIRED.

Lieut. W. F. Hay, has been permitted to retire from the service.

FURLOUGH.

Capt. J. S. Leeson, to Europe for 3 years.
Major Yaldwin, 21st M. N. I. do.
Capt. R. Woodward, 2d Bl. N. I. to Eur for 3 yrs.
Lieut. P. M. Clarke, 2d Gr. N. I. do.
Lieut. J. Bedford, 2d Gr. N. I. do.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We learn from Benares that the 15th N. I. marched from Benares towards Delhi on the 11th instant. Their company for the Volunteer regiment is complete under Captain Innes. On the 10th instant the 58th N. I. marched for Mirzapore to relieve the 3d N. I. ordered to Saugor. One of our correspondents adds Lieutenant Erskine, 46th Regiment N. I. has applied for permission to resign the service.'--Englishman, Jan. 17.

A correspondent at Berhampore, Ganjam, writes to us:—

'In my letter of the 27th of last month, I expressed my intention of keeping you acquainted with the progress made by the mission to the Khouds under lieut. McPherson, but I did not then anticipate so speedy a finale as has now unfortunately been put to it by sickness, a requisition having just been received here for bearers to be sent immediately to convey Lieut. McPherson, Capt. McDonal, Dr. Mill and more than half the detachment and camp followers, all laid up with fever, to Russell Conda.

This result of the expedition is most unfortunate, for whatever may have been the object of it (and we must charitably hope that it was of importance sufficient at the present critical period to authorize such an expence and risk of life) it is evident that it cannot now be attained.'—Ibid.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—We some time since stated that the charges which Lieutenant Colonel Sir Walter Scott of the 15th Hussars had sent in against the Surgeon of that regiment, had been refused by the Commander-in-chief of Madras, and we suppose the Lieutenant Colonel has not ventured, in the face of that decision, to press them on the notice of the Commander-in-chief in India; but for all that he does not appear disposed to let the question subside, but is still endeavouring (foolishly, we think) to find out the sources whence the various newspapers have derived their information, and continue to derive it, on the much to be lamented transactions which appear to have of late affected the harmony, and we presume not benefited the discipline, of the regiment. It seems, from the latest information we have received, that an humble individual at Bangalore, who is known to be a regular and paid correspondent of one of the Madras papers, had fallen under the Lieutenant Colonel's suspicion of having been the communicator of the details in the case we speak of, and was accordingly waited on by the Adjutant and the Quarter Master of the corps, who came, as the person understood from themselves, at the desire of the Commanding Officer, to have read to him a paper purporting, as he inferred from the capability he possessed of hearing it (for he is somewhat deaf) to be an accusation against him of having been the author of various writings which had appeared, on the subject of the 15th Hussars, in the Madras and Calcutta journals. These are not missions upon which it is customary, on this side, to despatch the regimental staff as though it were a military duty, but of course they do things differently at Bangalore,—but, however! The poor man we may suppose was alarmed at such a martial visitation, and being in a position, which placed him somewhat in the power of the cantonment authorities, did that which no man is bound to under any such accusation,—he answered, and was enabled truly to deny the authorship of any of the letters; but he should have declined answering the unwarrantable questions at all, and he should not, as we understand he did, have implicated any of the men of the corps by saying that several of them were in the habits of communicating with the public press; for all he had to do was to clear himself, and even that much there was no compulsion on him to perform; though in saying there was no compulsion on him, we should explain that there was the degree of moral compulsion which was involved in a threat, which we are given to understand the said staff officers made in the name of their commandant, that if he did not afford the information sought for the should lose a situation which he held and be turned out of the place; but whether the Adjutant and Quarter Master admit this statement, we have no means of ascertaining, though for their own sakes and Sir Walter's, we trust it is erroneous. —Further we are informed that a non-commissioned officer of the 15th had repeatedly called upon this individual and told him he was authorised to offer him a reward of several hundred rupees if he would inform him who the person was that furnished the public press with the articles alluded to; but we must presume that this was some busy body who mistakenly supposed he would be doing an acceptable service to the Lieutenant Colonel if he could prevail in making a certain discovery by the temptation of a bribe, and that Sir Walter Scott can disclaim all such agency, for we are of opinion that discipline might suffer if Commandants of corps should get into the practice of employing non-commissioned officers in services like these; and in conclusion we may observe that if the press discussion of the subject produced no other good result than the discontinuance of the midday drill system, so injurious to European soldiers, it has produced a good which is in no way counterbalanced by its having very much angered Lieutenant Colonel Scott.—Ibid

PASSENGERS PER "SOUTHAMPTON".—For the information of parties in England we subjoin a list of the passengers proceeding homeward in the *Southampton*, Captain Bowen:—

Mr. and Mrs. Dickens and child; Mr. and Mrs. Dougal and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart and child; Mrs. Col. Chalmers; Major and Mrs. Campbell and two children; Mrs. Colin Campbell; Mrs. Boyes; Mrs M. Stuart and two children; Mrs. Havelock and three children; Mrs. Pomeroy; Lieut. George Rankin, 69th Regt. N. I.; Misses J. Chambers, A. Costley, A. Conolly, M. A. Gibbs, Char. Gibbs, Helen Gibbs, Louisa Sleeman, Henrietta Sleeman, and Amelia Sleeman; Masters Richards, MacKenzie, Marshman, Conolly J. Conolly, Erskine, E. Erskine, and J. Erskine.—*Ibid, Jan* 19.

We have been requested to state that Mr. Dearie has despatched a draft of the Union Bank on Messrs. Coutts and Co. in England for the sum of £941. 15s. by the mail which left yesterday, for the relief of the destitute poor in Scotland. Another sum will be forwarded by the express on the 22nd. We publish in another column a list of additional subscriptions for the same laudable purpose. *Ibid.*

We understand that some disturbances have broken out in the Oodeypore direction. The Head Quarters of Ramghur Light Infantry, and some Irregular horse under the authority of Major Ouseley who accompanies them are immediately to be sent to the scene of commotion.—*Ibid, Jan.* 20.

A correspondent from Ghazeepore dated 14th January says:—

'A Nepaulese Gosacen passed through this place on the 12th instant, with a number of armed attendants on their way to Benares. Should these sort of people be regarded as spies? Are the officers in command of the troops on the frontier aware of such a band having entered our territory.

We dare say that the people are well watched and their objects understood.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS FOR BRISTOL.—The following is a list of passengers per *St. George*, for Bristol, to leave early on the morning of the 25th instant by steam:—

Mrs. C. Cardew and child; Mrs. Hall and child; Mrs. Capt J. Marshall; Mrs. A. Cardew and child; Mrs. J. McKinnon; Mrs. Ransford; Mrs. Thornton; Major General F. G. T. Johnston C. B; Lieut. Col. Hall, C. B.; C. Cardew, C. S.; Major J. Hall, 8th N. I.; Capt. J. McKinnon Lieut. Macleod, H. M. 62d Regt, Lieut. Raikes, H. M. 62d Regt.; Dr. Ransford, B. M. S.; Dr. Thornton, B. M. S.; Miss Marshall; three Master Hudsons; Master Grigg; Misses Lumsden and Strickland. *Ibid.*

We understand, that capt. Oldfield, of the 4th N. I. is to succeed capt. Macdonald, deceased, in the command of the 2nd Oudh Infantry.—*Ibid, January* 21.

THE PUNJAUB.—The following is translated from a Lahore letter of the 25th of December.

The Maharajah held a levee on the 23d instant. Imamooddeen Khan reported, that his moonshee at Ferozpore had written to say, that Messrs. Clarke and Nicolls had been appointed by the British Government to make preparations on the frontier, in order to attack the Sheik States.

The Maharajah said, that the moonshee's report was erroneous, as he was well aware, that some British troops were to go to Cabul, to fight against the Affghans, but they were not to march against the Sheiks He then ordered Dewan Sing to proceed to Hazarra and direct Sirdar Golaub Sing and Prince Pertaub Sing to escort the British troops that were passing through the Punjab, to Peshawur.

An order was sent to General Avitabili, requesting that he would be pleased to aid the British troops in every way in his power, and to attend to all the English Resident Mackesons's reasonable requests.—Hurkaru, Jan. 18.

We hear that Government have refused to attend to the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that captain Fraser be appointed to the command of Skinner's Horse. From the same reliable source, we learn that the Eleventh Cavalry is to be raised forthwith—*Ibid, January* 20.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY, OF 1842.

Sixth Day's Drawing, January 15, 1842.

PRIZES.

No. 3444 Prize of 5000 Co.'s Rupees.
Nos. 160 and 1344 Prizes of 1000 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 3147 1635 and 4700 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 2408 2150 2170 3053 3051 1137 1520 and 152 Prizes of 250 Co.' Rs. each.
Nos. 3971 2687 1584 469 4101 1094 19371 801 3674 603 914 2664 2155 and 1604 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rs. each.

The seventh day's drawing will take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 22d January, 1842, precisely at half past 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Bengal and Lottery Office, at 150 Co.,s Rs. each.—But two drawings in the wheel—the 50,000, 10,000, and other prizes remain undrawn. Tickets for the last 2 days at 250 Rupees.

MADRAS.

LOSS OF THE BRIG CATHERINE.—We are very sorry to hear that the Brig Catherine, owned by Messrs. Leonard and Co., and many years a Trader in this Coast, has been wrecked off Point Goodeware. We have not been able to learn further particulars than that she experienced severe weather, similar to what the shipping at this Port felt some days ago; but it is very probable that a thick hazy atmosphere, with a strong current running in shore, may have been contributary in the destruction of this once favorite Vessel.—*United Service Gazette, Jan.* 21.

CIVIL SERVICE INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Bell will start for Cuddalore on Sunday, to resume his duty as Assistant Judge. It has been much the fashion to decry the public acts of this gentleman, since he occupied the Bench, as Chief Magistrate, but barring the Toddy explosion in September last, wherein, if erring, he certainly erred from a laudable motive; we have seen little to quarrel within his public capacities, and much deserving of praise, from his uniformly obliging department on all occasions, when we have had occasion to apply to him officially.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The official Gazette of Tuesday last contains warning to the F. Company of Sappers and Miners to prepare to join their Comrades in China, as also the 2d and 41st Regiments of Native Infantry, and two finer, or better appointed Corps could not have been selected for their Service. This arrangment will cause the temporary vacation of the following appointments, the emoluments whereof, the incumbents will, we are sure, willingly relinquish to enjoy such an opportunity of gaining laurels and distinction.

1 Assistant Commissary Generalship.
Superintendentship of Roads.
D. A. Adjutant Generalship.
4 Appointments in the Nizam's Service.
Governor General's Agency, Ganjam.
Fort Adjutantcy of Fort St. George.
Paymastership Trichinopoly.

It has been determined that the Troop of Horse Artillery ordered to China shall take with them four 6 Pounders. Two 4, two-fifth Howitzers, mounted on Camel beds have also been ordered for the same destination, and Camp equipage, Sick Carriage, with Cook boys and Camp followers complete, are to be sent to Singapore to meet H. M. 98th Foot and a Company of Royal Artillery on their arrival from England. Seventeen Vessels have been taken up for conveyance of the powerful reinforcement proceeding from the two Presidencies.

Captain Back goes to China in command of the Company of Artillery under orders, and Captain Whistler, takes charge of the Company at Trichinopoly, till the promotion of Lieutenant Briggs, the announcement whereof, is expected by the coming Overland Mail.

Several of the [many] Assistant Surgeons doing duty at the Mount are to join the expedition, and the established number of Medical Subordinates required for H. M. 98th Foot and Company of Royal Artillery at Singapore are to proceed from this Presidency.---Ibid.

PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND.—We are informed on the best authority that the *Wellington* will positively leave the roads on the morning of Wednesday next the 26th instant. The following is a list of her passengers up to yesterday afternoon. As she then had two cabins undisposed of, and a party was in treaty for them, it is most probable that this list will be increased.

PASSENGERS PER WELLINGTON.

For London—Major J. Ward 2d N. V. B., Mrs. Ward and two children, Mrs. Morton and three children, Mrs. Mandeville and four children, Mrs. Begbie and eight children, Dr. and Mrs. Oliphant and four children, Cornet the Hon. W. Arbuthnot, 2d L. C. Lieut. W. C. F. Gosling Arty., Mr. M. Dunhill, and two children of Captain J. Hill.—Steerage Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Day and seven children. For the Cape—Mrs. Murray and two children.—*Her ald, Jan* 22.

The 17th Regiment N. I. is we observe, in order for Madras, the 37th or Grenadier Regiment N. I. taking its place at Vizagapatam.—Spectator, Jan. 22.

CEYLON.

Lieutnant Leopold Saxe Coburg Fraser, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and late Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is appointed to act as Aid-de Camp to his Excellency the Governor, during the absence of Captain Maclean on leave.—*Herald, January* 11.

The Steamer *India*, Capt. Henderson for Suez arrived at Galle on the 19th instant, she left Calcutta on the 11th and Madras on the 16th.—Ibid, January 21.

Her Majesty's Ship Larne, Captain Blake, arrived at Trincomalie on the 16th having left Madras on the 13th —Passengers, Major Sarjent, H. M. 18th R. I. The Larne is to sail from Trincomalie for the Cape and England about the end of the present month.—Ibid.

European Intelligence.

ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Service Gazette. November 27.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Henry Forbes, to the Pique, vice Yates, invalided; Right Honorable Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, to the Royal George (recommissioned) F. T. Blackwood, to the Fly.
Commander—Josiah Oakes, to the Ferret.
Lieutenants—T. Stephens, from the Inconstant, to the Howe;—Johnson from the Impregnable, to the Rodney; L. P. Burrell, from the Tyne, to the Daphne; George, Winsor, D. Ferguson, J. Risk, and Philip de Saumarez, to the Belleisle; Charles Powys, to the Apollo; J. L. R. Stoll, to the Fly; J. M. Boxer, to the Belleisle; J. B. Branch, to the Royal William.
Mates—W. R. Smith (late of the Seringapatam), and Alan H. Gardner, to the rank of lieutenant; E. A. Inglefield, to the Illustrious; C. P. James, to the Apollo (vice Caswell and de Saumarez); Mr. M'Leod, to the Queen; Octavius Gainberland and W. C. Everest, to the Siren; C. J. Hoffmeister, to the Faroe D. Aird, to the Fly; G. Kingsley, to the Harlequin.
Surgeons—George A. Munro, of the Winchester, to the Pique, vice Dr. King, deputy inspector, to the Winchester. W. Fold, to the Pique, vice Munro; Henry Liddell, to the Fly.
Purser—J Bell, to the Fly.
Masters—F. W. Bateman, to the Thalia; S. Hale (act) to the Apollo, vice Heather; G. L. Bradley (act.), to the Belleisle; F. G. O. Evans, to the Fly.
Chaplain—Rev. E. S. Phelps, to the Belleisle.
Naval Instructors—Mr. Brand, and Mr. Russell, to the Excellent; Mr. Halstead to the Queen.
Second Master—J. Milton, to the Sapphire; J. D. Taylor, to the Madagascar.
Assistant Surgeons—J. Caldwell, to the St. Vincent; Dr. H. Burton, to the Madagascar.
Clerk—T. Millery, to the Fly.
Boatswain—W. Weeks, to the Fly.
Carpenter—S. Moore, to the Fly.
Midshipman—J. Haubly, to the Belvidera; H. Haggatt, to the St. Vincent.
Volunteers, First Class—H. M. Bingham to the Formidable; Mr. Sewell, to the Pique.

Captain J. H. Grant of the 9th, or Queen's Royal Lancers, has been appointed Major of Brigade to Major General Lord Saltoun, G. C. H., upon the Staff of the Army in China; and Colonel Middleton (late Assistant Commandant) succeeds Major General Brotherton in the command of the cavalry depot at Maidstone.

Colonel Cuyler died suddenly at his residence, Boleyhill, near Rochester, on Monday morning. He was in his 73d year, and is stated to have been the oldest colonel in the service. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."—Courier.

FRENCH MEDAL TO AN ENGLISH SAILOR.—In 1839, when the French frigate, the Artemise, got on the reef at Otaheite, Captain Abrill, of the English merchant service, then British Consul at the Society Islands, rendered her such essential assistance that she was got off without any material damage, and enabled to continue her voyage. Her captain, new Rear Admiral Laplace, having reported this meritorious conduct to the Minister of the Marine, the King, by an ordonnance dated 15th inst., directed that a gold medal should be sent to captain Abrill, in testimony of the gratitude of the French Government.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN PARIS.—This morning, very early (writes our Paris correspondent on Thursday), an English naval officer, named Charteris, residing at a hotel in the rue de Rivoli, threw himself from the third floor into the street. Both his legs were broken, and his skull was fractured. There can be no doubt that this fatal act was the result of Insanity. Before he committed it he had burnt all his effects, even to the clothes which he had worn the preceding day. He was about 45 years of age.—[We believe the officer here alluded to is Lieut. Charles Charteris.]

THE FRENCH ARMY.—CURIOUS DISPUTE.—A curious question has recently arisen in the French Army. The Duc de Coigny has been recently appointed to the colonelcy of the 1st Regiment of Cuirrassiers. The duke desired to have his name and titles in full inscribed in the *Annuarie Militaire* or French Army List; but this was refused by the authorities. It appears that since 1830 the practice has been to inscribe none but the names of general officers with their titles in full, for what absurd reason no one can divine, unless through a ridiculous deference for the democratical feelings and levelling principles which the triumph of the barricades rendered popular. Accordingly no instance has occurred since that period of the name of an inferior officer having had his title of nobility thus enrolled. Thus the Prince de la Moskwa, Marshal Ney's son, who recently declined to take his seat in the House of Peers, because of the refusal of the President, Baron Pasquier, to receive his protest against the "judicial assassination" of his father, was for many years, while serving as a subaltern cavalry officer, registered as plainly as the humblest *roturier*. A long correspondence has taken place between the Duc de Coigny and Marshal Soult, which is, as yet without any result. The Duke endeavoured to force the Marshal to inscribe his *titre nobiliaire* upon the register, but for the present the application has been resisted.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR JOHN WELLS, G. C. B. This gallant naval officer died on Friday last, at Belmore, his residence, near Cuckfield, Sussex, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He had been in the Navy upwards of sixty-five years; for his commission as lieutenant is dated as far back as 1779. When captain he was appointed, in 1797 to the Lancaster, of 64, and under Lord Duncan, contributed to the defeat of the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral de Winter, and, for his eminent services on that occasion (the victory of Camperdown), he received the distinction of a medal. In October, 1834, he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. His commission was dated as follows: Lieutenant, the 22nd of July, 1779; Commander, the 1st of June, 1782; Captain, the 1st of March, 1783; Rear Admiral, the 9th of November, 1805; Vice Admiral, the 31st of July, 1810; and Admiral, the 19th of July, 1821; being, with the exception of Sir Chas. E. Nugent, Sir J. H. Whitshed, and Admirals Aylmer and W. Wollsey, the senior admiral in the British Service.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT.—The nomination of Capt. Elliott to the Consulship at Texas, after the flagrant proofs of incapacity and mismanagement which he has left behind him in China, cannot be permitted to remain uncancelled without doing violence to a variety of interests which her Majesty's Ministers are especially bound to protect. Whether it be in contemplation to dispense with the further services of this noble *employé*, we cannot of course conjecture; but as no intimation to that effect has yet transpired, the presumption is that the Government may be somewhat reluctant to exert their dutiful interposition, for fear of appearing to act discourteously towards an appointment made by their predecessors. Now, really, if there be any faltering in this particular, we must enter our protest against it in the strongest possible form. Adhering to our formerly expressed opinion, that it is generally inconvenient and undesirable to disturb the official arrangements of a retired Ministry, we nevertheless insist that there are specialties in captain Elliot's case which render his dismissal a matter of paramount necessity, as well for the credit of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, as for the advantage of the public service.—Times.

RICHARD WEEKS.—This old Greenwich prisoner, who has been lately bequeathed 120,000*l.*, has been a resident of the Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green, whither he was removed last year from Greenwich Hospital. Although it was reported that he was entitled to a large sum, it was not believed until Mr. Phillips the governor of the Asylum, received a letter announcing the death of Weeks's aunt, and her bequest to him of 120,000*l.* This joyous intelligence had no effect upon the maniac, as he was in his own imagination a prince of immense wealth, and possessed of upwards of fifteen places at Greenwich. Mr. Phillips is the chief object of Weeks's imaginative bounty, as he is always conferring honours, titles, wealth, and bags of diamonds upon him. Very little is known of Weeks's origin. He had been a mid-shipman, but from some impropriety of conduct, it is supposed, was placed before the mast. He is about sixty years of age. His wife resides at Greenwich, supporting herself by needlework; in manners she is much superior to her present or rather late station in society. A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* has been issued against Weeks, for the purpose of properly disposing of his enormous wealth. He will, it is supposed, voluntarily reside with Mr. Phillips, to whom he is greatly attached. A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was held on him on Wednesday, which found him incapable of managing his own affairs.

Extract from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART V.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. With the three new councillors came out the judges of the Supreme Court. The chief-justice was Sir Elijah Impey. He was an old

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of India on 08 April, 2017

acquaintance of Hastings; and it is probable that the Governor-General, if he had searched through all the inns of court, could not have found an equally serviceable tool. But the members of council were by no means in an obsequious mood. Hastings greatly disliked the new form of government, and had no very high opinion of his coadjutors. They had heard of this, and were disposed to be suspicious and punctilious. When men are in such a frame of mind, any trifle is sufficient to give occasion for dispute. The members of council expected a salute of twenty one guns from the batteries of Fort William. Hastings allowed them only seventeen. They landed in ill-humour. The first civilities were exchanged with cold reserve. On the morrow commenced that long quarrel which, after distracting British India, was renewed in England, and in which all the most eminent statesmen and orators of the age took active part on one or the other side.

DISSENSIONS IN COUNCIL.—Hastings was supported by Barwell. They had not always been friends. But the arrival of the new members of council from England, naturally had the effect of uniting the old servants of the Company. Clavering, Monson, and Francis formed the Majority. They instantly wrested the government out of the hands of Hastings; condemned, certainly not without justice, his late dealings with the Nabob Vizier; recalled the English agent from Oude and sent thither a creature of their own; ordered the brigade which had conquered the unhappy Rohillas to return to the Company's territories; and instituted a severe enquiry into the conduct of the war. Next, in spite of the Governor-General's remonstrances, they proceeded to exercise in the most indiscreet manner, their new authority over the subordinate presidencies; threw all the affairs of Bombay into confusion; and interfered with an incredible union of rashness and feebleness in the intestine disputes of the Mahratta government. At the same time, they fell on the internal administration of Bengal, and attacked the whole fiscal and judicial system—a system which was undoubtedly defective, but which it was very improbable that gentlemen, fresh from England would be competent to amend. The effect of their reforms was, that all protection to life and property was withdrawn; and that gangs of robbers plundered and slaughtered with impunity in the very suburbs of Calcutta. Hastings continued to live in the Government-house, and to draw the salary of Governor-General. He continued even to take the lead at the council-board in the transaction of ordinary business; for his opponents could not but feel that he knew much of which they were ignorant, and that he decided, both surely and speedily, many questions which to them would have been hopelessley puzzling But the higher powers of Government, and the most valuable patronage, had been taken from him.

The natives soon found this out. They considered him as a fallen man; and they acted after their kind. Hastings was now regarded as helpless. The power to make or mar the fortune of every man in Bengal had passed, as it seemed, into the hands of his opponents. Immediatly, charges against the Governor General began to pour in. They were eagerly welcomed by the majority, who to do them justice, were men of too much honour knowingly to countenance false accusations; but who were not sufficiently acquainted with the East to be aware that, in that part of the world, a very little encouragement from power will call forth, in a week, more Oateses, and Bedloes, and Dangerfields, than Westminster Hall sees in a century.

NUNCOMAR ACCUSES HASTING.—It Swould have been strange indeed, if, at such a juncture, Nuncomar had remained quiet That bad man was stimulated at once by malignity, by avarice, and by ambition. Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to wreak a grudge of seventeen years, to establish himself in the favour of the majority of the Council, to become the greatest native in Bengal. From the time of the arrival of the new councillors, he had paid the most marked court to them; and had in consequence been insulted, with all indignity, from the Government house. He now put into the hands of Francis, with great ceremony, a paper containing several charges of the most serious description. By this document Hastings was accused of putting officers up to sale and of receiving bribes for suffering offenders to escape. In particular, it was alleged that Mahommed Reza Khan had been dismissed with impunity, in consideration of a great sum paid to the Governor-General.

Francis read the paper in Council. A violent altercation followed. Hastings complained in bitter terms of the way in which he was treated, spoke with contempt of Nuncomar and of Nuncomar's accusation, and denied the right of the council to sit in judgment on the governor. At the next meeting of the Board, another communication from Nuncomar was produced. He requested that he might be permitted to attend the council, and that he might be heard in support of his assertions. Another tempestuous debate took place. The Governor-General maintained that the council-room was not a proper place for such an investigation; that from persons who were heated by daily conflict with him, he could not expect the fairness of judges; and that he could not, without betraying the dignity of his post, submit to be confronted with such a man as Nuncomar. The majority, however, resolved to go into the charges. Hastings rose, declared the sitting at an end, and left the room, followed by Barwell. The other members kept their seats, voted themselves a council, put Clavering in the chair, and ordered Nuncomar to be called in. Nuncomar not only adhered to the original charges, but, after the fashion of the East, produced a large supplement. He stated that Hastings had received a great sum for appointing Rajah Goordas treasurer of the Nabob's household, and for committing the care of his highness's person to the Munny Begum. He put in a letter purporting to bear the seal of the Munny Begum, for the purpose of establishing the truth of his story. The seal, whether forged, as Hastings affirmed, or genuine, as we are rather inclined to believe, proved nothing. Nuncomar, as every body knows who knows India, had only to tell the Munny Begum that such a letter would give pleasure to the majority of the council, in order to procure her attestation. The majority, however, voted that the charge was made out; that Hastings had corruptly received between thirty and forty thousand pounds; and that he ought to be compelled to refund it.

The general feeling among the English in Bengal was strongly in favour of the Governor-General. In talents for business, in knowledge of the country, in general courtesy of demeanour, he was decidedly superior to his persecutors. The servants of the Company were naturally disposed to side with the most distinguished member of their own body against a War-office clerk, who, profoundly ignorant of the native languages and the native character, took on himself to regulate every department of the administration. Hastings, however, in spite of the general sympathy of his countrymen, was in a most painful situation. There was still an appeal to higher authority in England. If that authority took part with his enemies, nothing was left to him but to throw up his office. He accordingly placed his resignation in the hands of his agent in London, Colonel Macleane. But Macleane was instructed not to produce the resignation, unless it should be fully ascertained that the feeling at the India House was adverse to the Governor-General.

The triumph of Nuncomar seemed to be complete He held a daily levee, to which his countrymen resorted in crowds; and to which, on one occasion, the majority of the Council condescended to repair. His house was an office for the purpose of receiving charge against the Governor-General. It was said that, partly by threats, partly by wheedling, he had induced many of the wealthiest men of the province to send in complaints. But he was playing a desperate game. It was not safe to drive to despair a man of such resource and of such determination as Hastings. Nuncomar, with all his acuteness, did not understand the nature of the institutions under which he lived. He saw that he had with him the majority of the body which made treaties, gave places, raised taxes. The separation between political and judicial functions was a thing of which he had no conception. It had probably never occurred to him that there was in Bengal an authority perfectly independent of the council—an authority which could protect one whom the council wished to destroy, and send to the gibbet one whom the council wished to protect. Yet such was the fact. The Supreme Court within the sphere of its own duties, altogether independent of the Government. Hastings, with his usual sagacity, had seen how much advantage he might derive from possessing himself of this stronghold; and he had acted accordingly. The Judges, especially the Chief Justice, were hostile to the majority of the council. The time had now come for putting this formidable machinery in action.

NUNCOMAR ARRESTED.—On a sudden, Calcutta was astounded by the news that Nuncomar had been taken up on a charge of felony, committed, and thrown into the common jail. The crime imputed to him was, that six years before he had forged a bond. The ostensible prosecutor was a native. But it was then, and still is, the opinion of every body—idiots and biographers excepted—that Hastings was the real mover in the business.

The rage of the majority rose to the highest point. They protested against the proceedings of the Supreme Court, and sent several urgent messages to the Judges, demanding that Nuncomar should be admitted to bail. The Judges returned haughty and resolute answers. All that the Council could do, was to heap honours and emoluments on the family of Nuncomar; and this they did. In the mean time, the assizes commenced; a true bill was found; and Nuncomar was brought before Sir Elijah Impey and a jury, composed of Englishmen. A great quantity of contradictory swearing, and the necessity of having every word of the evidence interpreted, protracted the trial to a most unusual length. At last, a verdict of guilty was returned, and the Chief Justice pronounced sentence of death on the prisoner.

The excitement among all classes was great. Francis and Francis's few English adherents, described the Governor-General, and the Chief Justice, as the worst of murderers. Clavering, it was said, swore that even at the foot of the gallows, Nuncomar should be rescued The bulk of the European society, though strongly attached to the Governor-General, could not but feel compassion for a man, who, with all his crimes, had so long filled so large a space in their sight—who had been great and powerful before the British empire in India began to exist—and to whom, in the old times, governors and members of council, then mere commercial factors, had paid court for protection. The feeling of the Hindoos was infinitely stronger. They were, indeed, not a people to strike one blow for their countryman. But his sentence filled them with sorrow and dismay. Tried even by their low standard of morality he was a bad man. But, bad as he was, he was the head of their race and religion—a Brahmin of the Brahmins.

The day drew near, and Nuncomar prepared himself to die, with that quiet fortitude with which the Bengalee, so effeminately timid in personal conflict, often encounters calamities for which there is no remedy. The Sheriff, with the humanity which is seldom wanting in an English gentleman, visited the prisoner on the eve of the execution, and assured him that no indulgence, consistent with the law, should be refused to him. Nuncomar expressed his gratitude with great politeness and unaltered composure. Not a muscle of his face moved. Not a sigh broke from him. He put his finger to his forehead, and calmly said that fate would have its way, and that there was no resisting the pleasure of God. He sent his compliments to Francis, Clavering, and Monson, and charged them to protect Rajah Goordas, who was about to become the head of Brahmins of Bengal. The sheriff withdrew, greatly agitated by what had passed, and Nuncomar sat composedly down to write notes and examine accounts.

NUNCOMAR EXECUTED.—The next morning, before the sun was in his power, an immese concourse assembled round the place where the gallows had been set up. Grief and horror were on every face; yet, to the last, the multitude could hardly believe that the English really purposed to take the life of the great Brahmin. At length the mournful procession came through the crowd. Nuncomar sat up in his palanquin and looked round him with unaltered serenity. He had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron stoicism of the prisoner. The only anxiety which he expressed was, that men of his own priestly caste might be in attendance to take charge of his corpse. He again desired to be remembered to his friends in the Council, mounted the scaffold with firmness, and gave the signal to the executioner. The moment that the drop fell, a howl of sorrow and despair rose from the innumerable spectators. Hundreds turned away their faces from the polluting sight, fled with loud wailings towards the Hoogley, and plunged into its holy waters, as if to purify themselves from the guilt of having looked on such a crime. These feelings were not confined to Calcutta. The whole province was greatly excited and the population of Dacca, in particular, gave strong signs of grief and dismay.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—Of Impey's conduct, it is impossible to speak too severely. We have already said that in our opinion, he acted unjustly in refusing to respite Nuncomar. No rational man can doubt that he took this course in order to gratify the Governor-General. If we had ever had any doubt on that point, they would have been dispelled by a letter which Mr. Gleig has published. Hastings, three or four years later, described Impey as the man to whose support he was at one time indebted for the safety of "his fortune, honour, and reputation." These strong words can refer only to the case of Nuncomar; and they must mean that Impey hanged Nuncomar in order to support Hastings. It is, therefore our deliberate opinion, that Impey, sitting as a judge, put a manunjustly to death in order to serve a political purpose.

ESPARTERO, REGENT OF SPAIN.

Baldornero Espartero, now filling the high position of Regent of Spain, can boast of no very lofty origin, being the son of an humble joiner of the village of Garantuia, in the province of La Mancha. He was born in 1793, and is consequently not yet beyond his prime. Not of very strong constitution in youth, he was educated for the clerical profession, with the help of an elder brother or uncle of the same calling. But the outbreak of the war betwixt France and Spain called the attention of every youth of spirit to arms, and Espartero, at the age of fifteen, joined a body of fellow-students of theology in the formation of a volunteer corps, the members of which were soon transferred to different divisions of the regular service. The subject of our notice continued in a private position for a year or two, and then, by the influence of his clerical relation, was placed at the military school temporarily formed by the Spaniards under the walls of Cadiz. It is understood that the young man failed to distinguish himself as a theoretical student of the art of war; but, in due course, he received the commission of ensign being at the time twenty-three years of age.

Immediately after this period, we find Espartero passing over to South America, with the troops sent thither by Ferdinand VII. at his restoration, to reduce the rebellious colonists of Spian. In Peru and Chili, the scene of his campaigns, our soldier of fortune rose to the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and became colonel of a regiment. He chiefly filled the peaceful duties of secretary to General Murillo, until one brilliant feat of arms showed his capacity for more active services. La Madrid, one of the most daring and famous of the colonial chiefs, had shut himself up, in March 1817, in a strong fort, near Cochabamba, in Upper Peru. General Murillo advanced against it, being determined to reduce it before succours could arrive. Young Espartero, burning to distinguish himself, obtained leave to lay down the pen and join his battalion in the attack. Three times was the assault repelled, until at length Espartero, whose personal bravery had commanded universal admiration, sent a message to his superior, saying, that with a supply of ammunition and a reinforcement of only fifty men, he would take the place in one hour. This aid was accorded; but, before its arrival, the young secretary, rendered the leader of the storming party by the death of seven officers, made a new attempt at conquest. He tore off his neckcloth, and, fixing it on the point of his sword, waved it above his head, with the cry of "A hundred ounces of gold to him who first lays hand on the enemy's colours!" He then dashed on, followed by his men and became master of the fort in spite of all opposition.

Exhibiting on all occasions the same impetuous valour, Espartero remained in the New World till 1824 when the victory of the insurgent colonists at Ayacucho terminated the rule of the Spaniards in America, and sent him back with his companions to the mother country. Bisides his new grades and his military fame, Espartero brought home a large fortune, calculated at about £80,000 sterling, in part fruit of economy and a sharp attention to his own interests, but chiefly the produce of wonderfully successful gambling, in which vice the Spanish officers, as well as the colonist, indulged at the time to excess.

Thus master of a large fortune, at the early age of thirty one, Espartero, after having his brigadiership confirmed by Ferdinand, was sent to Logrogno to command the troops there. He soon after married the daughter of a wealthy merchant of that place, named Santa Cruz. During the next few years, he served King Ferdinand with zeal in Spain and Majorca, defending absolutism against the emigrants and liberals of the country. Nevertheless, when the royalist war under Carlos broke out at the close of 1833, he at once declared for the queen-regent and her infant daughter and requested employment in the north of Spain, the seat of the early disturbances. His offer was accepted and he was appointed to the command of the province of Biscay. In this position, the peculiarities both of the private and military character of Espartero found scope to develope themselves, and soon became apparent to the discerning portion of his countrymen. He maintained his reputation for brilliant personal bravery, always behaving well when in actual conflict; but his tactics were of the Fabian order, and, throughout his whole career, he seemed ever either indolent, or more desirous to avert peril, and wear out opposition, than to meet them boldly in the face, and crush them. As leader of the troops in Biscay, under orders of the commander-in-chief Cordova, Espartero sustained various losses and reverses, and gained also some battles, or rather skirmishes, of no great importance. The terrible Zumalacarregny and the subtle Gomez were his chief opponents, and usually proved too much for him. But though Espartero's campaigns did little for the queen's cause, to himself he made them important. After an insignificant victory, he wrote one of those Napoleon-like bulletins for which he afterwards became famous, praising the troops under his orders, and requesting, as a reward to his second in command, Brigadier Benedicto, the rank of adjutant-general. The government could not refuse the request, but feeling at the same time how absurd it would be to elevate Benedicto above the man under whose directions he had merely been an actor, they were under the necessity of making both of them adjutant-generals. This was precisely what Espartero anticipated, and he plan became one of his customary and characteristic devices Whenever he himself wanted a title, an order or a grade, he pursued this seemingly generous plan of seeking it for an inferior. Partly in this sort of way he acquired for himself, in one year, the order of St. Hermenegilde, the order of Isabella the Catholic, the order of St. Ferdinand, the order of Charles III., and the grade of lieutenant-general. He obtained for himself, nearly within the same time, the key of gentleman-in-ordinary of the chamber, and procured admission for his wife to the order of Noble Ladies of Queen Maria Louisa.

Up to the close of 1836, amid all the varied military movements of the war, in which the one party was now successful, and then the other, the chief object of Espartero—whose address, more than his generalship, obtained him by degrees, high political consequence, and whose pecuniary liberality and boon-comradeship made him a favourite with the army—seemed to be to oust Cordova from the commandership-in-chief of the army. The latter, a man of equally noble birth and heart, was moderately liberal in his opinions, and did not countenance the ultra-revolutionary spirit which prevailed so extensively in Spain during the war, dividing the Christino councils, and impeding the effect of their military operations. Espartero, on the other hand, adopted the democratic side, at least at the outset, and is said to have winked at the insurrectionary breaches of discipline committed by the army, with the view of embarassing Cordova. In his own division, disorder was first observed; and the lieutenant-general, in smoking at evening with his officers, or, as he sometimes did, with his sergeants, was wont to laugh at the irregularities of his soldiery, as trespass altogether venial. He even allowed this system to go so far as at length to endanger his own authority; perceiving which, he ran into the opposite extreme in repressing the evil, and by his cruel conduct shocked all Spain. On account of an act of pillage, he one day ordered out a whole battalion of volunteers, and decimated them—that is, shot one man in every ten of the corps. The innocent here perished with the guilty, and the author of the deed was severely blamed, not only through the country, but likewise in the Cortes. The necessity for maintaining discipline was of course the excuse made by himself and his friends. The act shows, that, if not cruel habitually, Espartero can be perfectly regardless of human life when it suits his ends.

The military revolution of August 1836, at Madrid, when the queen-regent was compelled to accept the constitution of 1812, at length secured to Espartero the long-wished-for object of his ambition and all his intrigues. Cordova, disgusted with the democratic spirit, and determined not to take the oaths to the new constitution, threw up his command, and recommended as his successor Espartero, regarding whose true motives he was yet undeceived. At the time Cordova left his army, it was campaigning in Navarre, and fell under the temporary command of General Oraa. When made aware of his being recommended as successor to Cordova, Espartero was engaged in the Asturias, in chase of the Carlist priest and chief, Gomez, who had the knack of slipping like an eel through the hands of all his enemies. Fearing that Oraa might contrive to make his temporary command a permanent one, Espartero felt it necessary to proceed instantly to Navarre. A fit of sickness, commonly believed to be one of convenience, gave a colour for such a course, and he resigned the chase of Gomez to his lieutenant, Alaix. He then had himself conveyed in a litter to Logrogno, the head-quarters of the army of Navarre. Conveniently for his designs, his wife was at this time resident there with her father. The latter got up a public entry for his son-in-law, and, sparing no expense, easily contrived to have him welcomed with great rejoicings, both by the commonalty and by that portion of the army not out with Oraa in the field. Hearing of the great popularity of Espartero in Navarre, the government did not venture to keep from him the commandership in-chief. On receipt of the proper credentials, Espartero, like Pope Sextus, rapidly threw off his illness, and became Captain-General of the Basque provinces, and Viceroy of Navarre.

After being raised to this high office, Espartero characteristically expended the only two remaining months of the campaigning season of 1836 in total inactivity. At length, the enemy, emboldened by his listlessness, sat down before Bilboa; and as this place was in a measure the key of northern Spain, its capture would have deeply endangered the cause of the young queen. Roused by cries of alarm from all quarters, Espartero marched to the relief of the town. The Carlists budged not from the spot; and, though Lord John Hay and the British seamen were there to assist, Espartero, according to his usual dilatory policy, did little or nothing, till accident forced on an engagement, when the Carlists were compelled to raise the siege. In the actual combat, the Spanish general, as was his wont, contrived to redeem his credit. Springing from a bed of sickness, he placed himself at the head of his guard of horse, and in person led the last decisive charge, behaving with the most distinguished gallantry. He was in consequence created a count, by the title of the Conde Luchana, the latter word being the name of the late scene of battle.

The next great step in Espartero's career was a bold one. General Evans, who had been for some time in Spain, was anxious to strike a decisive blow before his approaching departure from the country, and proposed a combined plan of operations; but Espartero refused his assent, so as to thwart the whole, and to permit Don Carlos, after gaining an advantage over Evans and Saarsfield, to march to the very gates of Madrid. The government now cried out loudly against Espartero, and he knew that, if they dared, they would have superseded him at once. When he marched to Madrid, therefore, and the foe left it, the general went with the resolve to overturn the ministry. To gratify his obvious desire, and perhaps at his secret suggestion, ninety of his officers, under threat of a resignation of their posts, demanded the expulsion of the ministry, and gave him the opportunity of effecting what he wished under apparent compulsion. He chid the officers, but kept them all about him. Espartero was now virtually the civil as well as the military governor of Spain. In a short time, though a time vexed by many intrigues, General Narvaez, as well as Cordova, thought it prudent to go into exile; and thus the two men whom Espartero most feared as rival candidates for his own situation, stood in his way no more. His favourite lieutenant, Alaix, was made prime-minister of Spain. He is said, about this time, to have been by no means remarkable for a steady adherence to his own party, being often found favourable to the views of the moderates when these suited his own.

As it is our purpose neither to give the history of a war, nor to record the fluctuations of politics, excepting in so far as necessary to describe the character of Espartero, we shall pass very briefly over the events which followed his accession to civil as well as military domination. He kept his lieutenants still acting in arms, and took the field himself in various parts of the country; but it was to the arts of policy, as usual, that he seemed still to look for success. In 1839, he began to sow anarchy in the camp of Don Carlos, and was strikingly successful. The most trusted of the remaining Carlist chiefs, Maroto, privately united himself to Espartero. The characteristic agent employed by the latter as a go-between was a man of low rank, usually called the Muleteer of Bargota, and a secret treaty was entered into through his agency. Maroto's first act of treachery was to cut off the right arm of Don Carlos, as the act may be termed, by assembling and massacring a number of his most able generals, on the plea that they misadvised their master. While playing off the farce with Espartero of fulminating mutual denunciations of the most bitter kind, Maroto proceeded in his arranged course, till Don Carlos was glad to escape with life from Spain, and the civil war was quelled in the Basque provinces. Soon after, it ceased throughout Spain, and Espartero passed over the country in triumph He was highly elated with his successful policy. In the same year in which these proceedings took place (1839) he received the title of Duke of Victory, that somewhat presumptuous term being his own choice.

The continuation of Espartero's career is but a record of successes, won by great political address, and also as it seemed, by a continuously happy run and combination of circumstances. He changed ministers and favourites at will, and no man threw that opposed him. When at bren, the last great carlist chief, gave up the contest, Espartero was left chiefly to civil politics He assumed the premiership into his own hands in 1840, and soon afterwards demanded that he should be associated with Queen Christina in the regency. Alarmed perpetual disturbances, the Queen-mother was driven, by this new assault upon her position, to the abdication of her office. She quitted Spain; and, in the beginning of 1841, Espartero was nominated to the regency in her place, which position he now holds.

Such has been the remarkable career of the village joiner's son, one of the most successful soldiers of fortune in modern times. The events which have been recorded do not present a favourable view of his character; yet it is quite possible that, amidst the prejudices which flourish in a time of civil contention, these may nor have been stated fairly. There must surely be some remarkable mental vigour, and a morale of by no means a degraded kind, in one who has passed, as he has done, from the bottom to the very top of society. It is also to be observed, that the administration of Espartero has already received high praise: he has hitherto been scrupulous in his adherence to the constitution, and, upon the whole, appears a respectable ruler. In person, Espartero is at a firm, robust, soldier-like make, and about the middle height. His complexion is dark, and he is thoroughly military in amount of beard, and mustache. There is a want of decision in his look, but his manners are dignified and polished. He is liable to a chronic intermittent malady of a painful nature, and to this cause may be partly referred the occasional uncertainty of temper characterising him.—Chamber's Edinburgh Journal Nov. 13.

MISCELLANEA.

A CANDID DOCTOR.—In the court of an inquest held on Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, P. M., stated that a short time since he held an inquest on the body of a person who had been slightly bitten by a dog. The deceased had shown symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia, and was attended sedulously by a surgeon up to the time of his death. Mr. Wakley, examining the surgeon, asked him the cause of the death of his patient, and the surgeon, with great *naivete* and frankness, answered, "I cannot positively tell. I do not know whether he died from the effects of the bite or from those of the medicines I administered to him."

FASHIONS IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—"In that time," says honest John Stowe, "he was held the greatest gallant that had the deepest ruff and longest rapier: the offence to the eye of the one, and hurt unto the life of the subject that came by the other—this caused her Majestie to make proclamation against them both, and to place selected grave citizens at every gate, to cut the ruffes, and breake the rapiers points of all passengers that exceeded a yard in length of their rapiers, and a nayle of a yard in depth of their ruffes." These "grave citizens," at every gate cutting the ruffs and breaking the rapiers, must doubtless have encountered in their ludicrous employment some stubborn opposition; but this regulation was, in the spirit of that age, despotic and effectual.

PANTALOONS.—Paul, the emperor of Russia, one day ordered the soldiers to stop every passenger who wore pantaloons, and with their hangers to cut off, upon the leg, the offending part of these superfluous breeches; so that a man's legs depended greatly on the adroitness and humanity of a Russ or a Cossack: however this war against pantaloons was very successful, and obtained a complete triumph in favour of the breeches in the course of the week.

AN UNLUCKY DAY.—Thursday was the unlucky day of Henry VIII. He, his son Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, all died on a Thursday!

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STOCKINGS...In the second yeere of Queen Elizabeth 1560 (says old Stowe) her "silke woman," Mistris Montague, presented her majestie for a new yeere's gift, a "paire" of "black knit silk stockings," the which, after a few day's wearing, pleased her highness so well, that she sent for Mistris Montague, and asked her were she had them, and if she could help her to any more; who answered, saying. "I made them very carefully on purpose only for your majestie, and seeing these please you so well, I will presently set more in hand." Do so (quoth the queene) for "indeed I like silk stockings so well, because they are pleasant, fine, and delicate, that henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings and from that time unto her death the queene never wore any more "cloth house." but only silke stockings; for you shall understand that King Henry the Eighth did weare onely cloth hose, or hose cut out of ellbroade taffety, or that by great chance there came a pair of "Spanish silk stockinga" from Spain, King Edward the Sixt had "a payre of long Spanish silke stockings sent him for a great present.

A Louisville auctioneer advertises a fine lot of Fancy Elsler bedsteads. He says that the legs stand perpendicularly, as they should—not horizontally, as the name might lead people to suppose.

LAWYERS AND PAINTERS.—A sign-painter carried a bill to a lawyer once for payment. The lawyer, after examining it, said "Do you expect any painters will go to Heaven if they make such changes as these?" "I never heard of but one who went," said the painter, and he behaved so bad that they determined to turn him out, but there being no lawyer present to draw up a writ of ejectment, he remained."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—There are 216 mechanics institutions in England, comprising 26,658 members and subscribers of whom about half belong to the class of workmen. The average number, of members, therefore, is 119. The number of lectures delivered yearly in these institutions is about 1,128. The three great means of usefulness in mechanics, inquerry institutions are, 1st. Classes for regular instruction; 2d. Lectures; and 3d. Libraries. The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost no less than £15,000, contains upwards of 3,300 members, 850 pupils in three day schools, 600 pupils in 15 or 16 evening classes, has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to £5,960 a year, a library of 7,000 volumes, with 1,300 readers and a daily distribution of 200 volumes, and public lectures twice a week, attended by audience varying from 500 to 1,300.

CUSTOMS OF THE CIRCASSIANS.—The Circassian girls are brought up entirely under the direction of the mother. They learn to embroider, to make their own dress and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same education, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20l to 100l, and sometimes much higher. These are principally Georgians. Soon after the birth of a girl a wide leather belt is sewed round her waist, and continues till it bursts, when it is replaced by a second. By a repetition of this practice their waists are rendered astonishingly small, but their shoulders become proportionably broad. On the wedding night the belt is cut with a dagger by the husband, a custom sometimes productive of very fatal accidents. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage present, or kalym, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her without the greatest mystery. A Circassian will sometimes permit a stranger to see his wife, but he must not accompany him. The father makes the bride a present on her wedding day, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts, because the wife and husband are not supposed to live together. One of these huts is allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family; the court which separates them is furnished by palisades or stakes. At meals the whole family is assembled; so that here, as among the Tartars, each village is reckoned at a certain number of kettles. Their food is extremely simple, consisting of only a little meal, some paste, made of millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The following is a statement of emigrant departures from the port of Liverpool, between the 1st of January and the 31st of October, 1841:—British Colonies of North America, 3,870; United States of America, 34,998; Sydney, New South Wales, 5,648; Port Philip, 1,439; Swan River, 117 giving a total of 46,072.

WELSH PEDIGREE.—A Welch Clergyman has lately published a book in which he lays it down that Welchmen are descended from Japheth, in the direct line of Gomer and Ashkenar, who quitted the land of Shinar, which lay between the Tigris and the Euphrates, moved westward along the south coast of the Euxine or Black Sea, settled in Bithynia, a province.

TOO SHOCKING FOR BELIEF.—The 'Lafayette Chronicle' says there is an old toper in that place who actually sold his wife's bustle to buy rum!

THE REFORM CLUB.

THE DITCHFORD DEPUTATION.

A Letter from Mr. Amos Stone to his B other Joseph.

London, May, 1841.

Dear Joe.—Me and Mr. Williams got safe here last night by the rail. We was a little put out at the Railway Hotell, the bill made such a hole in the week's alowance, which, I think the Comity might has well have maid it 3 pound a week as 35 shillings. To be sure we had everything off the best, and was treted very handsome. I have got a few notions of improvin our club-room acomodation when I come home, and I hope to ave your vote and interest in carying them out. This morning the Deputation (me and Mr. Williams) wated on Mr. Blather, in Maciesfeldstreet, Soo; which Mrs. B. (as we reckon), a very fine women, Joe, told us he had gone to the club. When we found it, Mr. B. was talkin to the great O'C ——— on the steps; and when me and Mr. W. came up, he spoke rather sharp, for Mr. W. seemed more like to be goin to beg of him, than addressed him as became a Unionist deputy. As soon as B. seen what we realy wanted o him, says he to O'C ———, "Will you do me the faviour to interduce this gent. for me," says he (the regulations of the Club only omits one friend of a member at once with him). "Certainly, Sirr," says O'C ———; with which he offers me his arm, under his cloak, and in we went. If ever I blessed my eysight, dear Joe, did't I just then. I was stoopified and be dumbed. Such marbel pilars, cut-glas skylites, plasters of scafy something (as they caled them), great wax chandleers, hung from the ceeling—everything o the best, and lots of it. I felt inclined to ask who pade—but thought it wood seem to geate a freedum, tho' the grate O'C ——— is a relly plesent fellow (he's just like Peter Driscol, the bricklayer, wink and all to the life). Well, we went thro' the Hall into the Stranger's-room, which bete anythin I ever seen. "Sit down, gents." says Mr. Biather. So down we went upon two chares, so plump and soft that it seemed like sittin on two lumps of nothin, made into cushuns. Mr. Williams got into a chair, which tipped back like, and he fell a kickin the air, like a donkey o a Sunday, before he could find his pumdundiclar. Mr B and O'C ——— winked at each other, and blue there noses. Well, we lade the petishun before him, and he got the grate man to offer to present it, and make a speech on it—precious lucky we thought ourselves. Wile O'C ——— was arunnin his eye over the petishun, Mr. B. asked us if we wond like to go over the house, which, we said, "Yes,"—thinkin he meant the Parliment Hous. So he rang the bell, and told a gent. in white silks hose, to show us over the hous. Well, every room was grander than the last; such curtanes, and tables, and chares, and lamps, and sofars, and flaps to put this thing on, and boxes to put this thing on, and boxes to put tother thing into; Apollar's lute, to hold the bill of fair, all wrote in Frensh; long walls of plaity and decanters and glases, skirtin boards of lookinglas to see your shins in; then a room full of cushons, to sit and smoke in all day long, and notin to pay.* When he had seen all this, and the librairy (which is better than the Mechanik's with us,) the gent. told us as he cold not go below (where there was much to see) with us, so he hands us over to another gent. in cotton stocking, which he shewed us the kitchin and coolanary apartments. They have got a little steme ingine in a corner of the kitchin as is very clever: it works all over the hous; carrays up the coles and water to the bed-rooms, and eteter; takes up the clene dishes and plaits, and brings down the dirty ones; sets all the clocks agoing; blacks boots and clenes the knifes; and they do hope to lay the cloths and make the beds with it soon. Comin from a manufactorin town this sight was particular gratifying. Mr. W. and me was vexed that they didnt ask us to take somethin, as the smell was uncomon nice; but we felt safe as Mr. B. would give us some lunch, or perape a dinner. You will be suprized, dear Joe, when I tell you that he was gone, without so much as levin a messiger for us. In corse we shall demand a explainshun off his conduc to us, as depatys of the Ditchford Union. Me and Mr. Williams is not likely to put up sich a insult as this. I shall rite and tell you all our moves; but it strikes me that you mite as well see Mr. Bivote, and heer what he says about standin for our burrow next election, which maint be very far off. Its very esy to see as Mr. Blather is a downrite ristycrat at art, whatever he may be on the ustinwith his clubs, and his mustyshoos, and his impreral.

Mr. W. unites with me in kind compliments to the Socity,

And belief me, your afectonate brother,

To Joseph Stone, Esq., Pricer's-row. AMOS STONE.
Nere Rehoboth Chapl, Ditchford, Manchester.

* We think Mr. A. B. is misinformed upon this point at east.

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